

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNITION OF DR. HECTOR
P. GARCIA

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the members of the Hispanic Caucus strongly feel that Dr. Hector P. Garcia should receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Dr. Garcia's list of accomplishments and contributions to our country and to the Hispanic community are unending.

Dr. Garcia was the founder and first national chairman of the American GI Forum. This outstanding veterans group is composed of Americans of Mexican origin from 24 States across the Nation. In addition, Dr. Garcia was appointed as Commissioner of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1968 where he handled some of the most serious and delicate issues facing the Hispanic community. His strong leadership encouraged cooperation instead of confrontation. Dr. Garcia has been recognized as a leading figure in the fight for equal rights for all Americans.

He served our country in wartime as an officer in the Infantry, Engineer, and Medical Corps in Europe during World War II. And he served there as he has at home, head and shoulders above the rest. He was awarded a Bronze Star medal and six battle stars.

Dr. Garcia has committed his life to the preservation and protection of freedom and basic human rights for all. We have written to President Reagan urging him to award Dr. Garcia the Presidential Medal of Freedom. We think our colleagues will agree that Dr. Garcia is worthy of this recognition after reading the following letter written by the American GI Forum which clearly outlines Dr. Garcia's numerous and noteworthy contributions to our Nation.

The letter follows:

AMERICAN GI FORUM
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Albuquerque, N. Mex., April 30, 1983.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with great pride that the American GI Forum of the United States submits for your consideration the name of Dr. Hector P. Garcia for the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award.

Dr. Garcia's contributions to our country in War and Peace have been outstanding. His distinguished service has been recognized nationally and internationally.

The Opportunity for the United States to honor Dr. Garcia would set a precedent for

others to see the unselfish role he has played in his lifetime.

His Leadership has evoked aspiration and hope to the Hispanic of this Nation specifically the Mexican American once described as the invisible minority.

Through militant years of the 60's, the organization stayed on course and did not fall prey to the militant tactics because of the Doctor's belief that our objectives can be best accomplished through intelligent, factual and systematic manner within our form of democracy.

As Civil Rights Commissioner he handled the most serious and delicate issues facing the Hispanic population averting confrontations of a serious nature.

His exemplary leadership and efforts in the pursuit of equal rights for all people is a continuous task in his daily life to this day.

As Ambassador to the United Nations he spent extended periods of time working full time although it was not a requisite. For the first time in the United Nations a United States representative addressed the Latin American Countries in Spanish against the proliferation of nuclear arms in the Western Hemisphere. He was also able to communicate to the French and Italian delegations in their own language. Wherever he represented the United States, he was highly received.

The experience of meeting and recognizing this "living legend" of the Southwest is a pleasure that should be shared and bestowed by the United States and the whole world.

Dr. Garcia's list of accomplishments and generosity is unending. His life commitment has been for preservation of freedom and the dignity of basic human rights.

Dr. Hector P. Garcia is a living monument to receive and is well deserving of the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award. We pray for a favorable response.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS P. TELLEZ,

National Executive Secretary/Treasurer.

DR. HECTOR P. GARCIA, FOUNDER, AMERICAN
GI FORUM OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Hector P. Garcia, physician, Founder, American GI Forum of the U.S. Born in Mexico, January 17, 1914. Son of Mr. Jose Garcia and Mrs. Faustina Perez Garcia.

Graduate, University of Texas, Bachelor of Arts Degree, 1936. Graduate of the University of Texas School of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, 1940. Married Wanda Fusillo, June 23, 1945. Children: Daisy Wanda, Adriana Cecilia and Susana Patricia.

1940-41; General internship St. Joseph's Hospital, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska. 1941-1942. Surgical internship.

1942-1946, served World War II as officer in Infantry; Engineer and Medical Corps. Major Medical Corps European Theater of Operation. Awarded Bronze Star Medal with 6 Battle Stars.

First national chairman and Founder of the American GI Forum on the U.S., a veterans group composed of Americans of Mexican origin in 24 states. 1953, Vice president Catholic Council for Spanish speaking people in the Southwest. 1955. Awarded Bronze Plaque "Democracy Forward" by Texas Council Negro Organization.

Member American Medical Association; Texas Medical Association; Nueces County Medical Society; Member LULAC; Roman Catholic; Knights of Columbus; Parish, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Corpus Christi, Texas. 1960, Outstanding citizenship award by United Married Couples.

1961, Representative of President John F. Kennedy and member delegation signing treaty concerning Mutual Defense Area Agreement between the United States and the Federation of West Indies.

March 9, 1964. Appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as presidential representative with the rank of Special Ambassador to the inauguration of Dr. Raul Leoni, President of Venezuela.

October 18, 1965. Presented by the President of the Republic of Panama with "Condecoracion. Orden Vasco Nunez de Balboa" with the rank of "Commander."

March 4, 1967. Appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as member of the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity of the United States.

September 1967. Appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as delegate to the United Nations from the United States with the rank of Ambassador.

March 30, 1968. Accompanied Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and the U.S. Delegation for the signing of Treaty of Tlalolco in Mexico City.

November 1968. Sworn in as a "Commissioner" of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

November 1968. Humanitarian Award presented by Corpus Christi Chapter on Civil Rights.

May 1969. Humanitarian Award presented by Corpus Christi Chapter of the NAACP.

January 24, 1977. Appreciation award by Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce for exceptional investment of time and energy in behalf of citizens of Corpus Christi in interest of preserving the Naval Air Station and Corpus Christi Army Depot.

May 1977. Appointed by President Jimmy Carter member of the U.S. Circuit Judge Nominating Commission for the Western Fifth Circuit Panel.

January 20, 1978. Member White House Conference on Balanced National Growth and Economic Development. (January 29-February 2, 1978). Appointed by Governor Dolph Briscoe of Texas and President Jimmy Carter.

February 21, 1978. Delegate. Meeting. High Level Briefing on the President's Tax & Economic Program, the White House, Washington, D.C.

February 25, 1978. Plaque presented by the Corpus Christi U.S.O. Council for leadership in representing the Corpus Christi Community in support of the military installations in the Coastal Bend Area.

May 4, 1978. Liberty Bell Award. Law Day U.S.A., by Nueces County Young Lawyers Association, Corpus Christi, Texas.

June 29, 1978. Texas State Liberty Bell Award by Texas Young Lawyers Association, Fort Worth, Texas.

August 17, 1978. Member, U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti's Hispanic Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

January 9, 1980, At President Jimmy Carter's request, attended a High Level Briefing at the White House in reference to Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan Crisis.

January 20, 1980, Distinguished Service Award, National Office of Civil Rights, San Jose, California.

February 21, 1980, Recipient of the "Senior International 1980" Award, representing the United States. Awarded by LULAC Council 12, Laredo, Texas.

November 18, 1980, Reappointed to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Texas State Advisory Committee.

March 31, 1981, Brotherhood Award by the C. C. Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Corpus Christi, Texas.

RESOLUTION TO THE NATIONAL MIDYEAR CONFERENCE IN SAN JOSE, CALIF., MARCH 26, 1983

Believing in the nomination of Dr. Hector P. Garcia as recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award; and

Whereas, Dr. Hector P. Garcia, physician, Founder, American G.I. Forum of the U.S., born on January 17, 1914, son of Mr. Jose Garcia and Mrs. Faustina Perex Garcia; and

Whereas, he graduated from the University of Texas, Bachelor of Arts Degree, 1936, Graduate of the University of Texas School of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, 1940. Married to Wanda Fusillo, June 23, 1945, Children: Daisy Wanda, Adriana Cecilia and Susana Patricia; and

Whereas, during the years, 1940-41, his general internship was at St. Joseph's Hospital, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, and completed surgical internship between 1941-42; and

Whereas, during his military years 1942-46, served his country during World War II as an officer in Infantry; Engineer and Medical Corps, Major Medical Corps European Theater of Operation and awarded the bronze star medal with 6 battle stars; and

Whereas, in recognition for his outstanding contributions to his country was awarded the following, 1955, Bronze Plaque "Democracy Forward" Texas Council Negro Organization; 1961, Representative of President John F. Kennedy and Member of delegation signing treaty concerning mutual defense area agreement between the United States and the Federation of East Indies; 1964, March 9, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as Presidential representative with the rank of special Ambassador to the Inauguration of Dr. Raul Leoni, President of Venezuela; 1965, October 18, presented by the President of the Republic of Panama with "Condecoracion, Orden Vasco Nunez de Balboa" with rank of Commander"; 1967, September, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as member of the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity of the United States; 1967, September, appointed by President Johnson as delegate to the United Nations from the United States with the rank of Ambassador; 1968, November, sworn in as a "Commissioner" of the United States Commission on Civil Rights; 1977, January 24, Appreciation Award by Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce for exceptional investment of time and energy in behalf of citizens of Corpus Christi in interest of preserving the Naval Air Station and C.C. Army Depot; 1977, May, Appointed by President Jimmy Carter, Member of U.S. Circuit Judge Nominating commission for the Western Circuit Panel; 1980, January, named by President Jimmy Carter to White House "High Level Brief-

ing", on Iran, Afghanistan"; 1980, Named "Mr. International" by Laredo, LULAC Council #12, February 22; 1981, Meritorious Award National Council of La Raza, February; and

Whereas, Dr. Garcia has been a tireless worker for freedom and a courageous leader in eradicating racial bigotry and discrimination against Hispanic Citizens; and

Whereas, Dr. Garcia has given hope and aspiration to thousands of Hispanics in the pursuit of Equality; and

Whereas, He has under unjust, adverse conditions and attitudes, this most humble and honorable man has changed the course of history and made life more prudent and just; and

Whereas, After 35 years of continuous work with the Forum, this humble man continues to persevere in the quest for freedom of man; and therefore be it

Resolved, That the American G.I. Forum of the United States petition President Ronald Reagan that this richly deserved honor be bestowed upon Dr. Hector P. Garcia and that his name be included amongst those Americans that have distinguished themselves in service to their country by awarding him the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award.

Motion made by the Union City Chapter and seconded by the San Francisco Chapter & Unanimously adopted by Region IX at the meeting of February 19, 1983 in the City of San Francisco, State of California. ●

LESSONS OF THE BRITISH ELECTION—AN OBSERVATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in his column in the Washington Post on June 15, 1983, David S. Broder wrote of the relevance of the recent election in the United Kingdom to the election scheduled for the United States next year. He cited "two messages" to American Democrats from the British election. One concerned a domestic problem, unemployment, possibly the overriding domestic issue in 1984; the other related to the nuclear freeze question which may be the paramount foreign affairs issue in the United States next year unless the less fanatical advocates of the freeze pull back.

Said Mr. Broder:

Parallels are never perfect in politics," but there are two messages from the British election that have special importance for the Democrats. One is that in a modern welfare state.

He went on—

even double-digit unemployment is not necessarily fatal to a conservative regime. The cushioning of jobless benefits defuses the anger and reduces the visibility of the unemployed. And the reduction of inflation, the other side of recessionary economics, brings big political benefits among the vast majority of voters who are either employed or retired.

"The second message," Mr. Broder concluded,

is that a party can go so far in campaigning against nuclear weapons, and no farther. When it strays beyond the limit, it goes over the edge of credibility cliff.

The Heritage Foundation, on June 13, in its own analysis of the "Lessons of the Tory Triumph," made these observations:

Most critical of all to the election success, Thatcher was able to defuse the issue of unemployment—now running at nearly 13 percent. Pre-election polls showed that about 50 percent of the population rated unemployment as the election's most serious issue. Yet the Conservatives picked up well over a quarter of the votes of the unemployed—almost half the number going to Labor. The Thatcher government did this by convincing the electorate that real, lasting jobs could only come with a healthy and growing economy. The government stood steadfast against "jobs" bills, and refused even to predict the unemployment rates would fall. By maintaining this firm stand, Conservatives could argue that they stood for policies aimed at permanent job creation, and denounce the other parties as favoring vote-buying short-term relief while endangering long-term growth.

Regarding the second, or nuclear weapons message, of which Mr. Broder spoke, numerous statements made by Michael Foot of the Labour Party, during the campaign in Britain, advocating unilateral disarmament, disbanding NATO, and proposing in general an isolationist foreign policy, caused a highly unfavorable reaction among the voters and even within the leadership of his own party. One 18-year member of the Labour Party decided not to vote Labour saying, "It's like a leftwing * * * has taken over my party." Indeed it had.

In an interview with the London correspondent of the Washington Post, Foot had said, "I believe that we in Britain should not proceed with the—deployment of—cruise or Pershing missiles. I am also opposed to proceeding with the—purchase of—Trident. We want to move toward a nonnuclear defense program." In a statement evocative of those by leaders of the left in our own country, Foot added, "I think that over the past 2 or 3 years, the American attitude has contributed more fiercely to the arms race than the Soviet Union."

In another statement Foot proclaimed that Britain's presently owned Polaris missiles should be destroyed, which brought the comment from Labour leader Denis Healey, " * * * we should not give them up unilaterally." Foot also made a repeated campaign pledge that if Labour were elected, Britain would be a "nonnuclear nation" in 5 years.

What were the results of Labour's policy? A landslide defeat. Labour now holds only 209 seats, 144 under the majority. It received only 28 percent of the vote. Its leaders, such as Tony Benn, have either lost their seats in Parliament or, as Foot himself,

stepped down. The party is in a shambles. These messages to Democrats, that Mr. Broder sees in the British election outcome, can be instructive to Republicans as well. ●

BILINGUAL EDUCATION: ITS ROLE IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education is presently holding hearings on the Bilingual Education Improvement Act of 1983 (H.R. 2682). These hearings will explore the effectiveness of the current bilingual education law, and seek to determine whether greater educational effectiveness can be achieved by dropping the requirement for native language instruction, which is used as a means of helping limited-English-proficiency children achieve English language competence. H.R. 2682 would terminate the mandate of the current law, the Bilingual Education Act, which provides for native language instruction.

As expected, these hearings have engendered national interest and concern. Academic scholars examining bilingual education techniques, methods, and practices have not provided the greatest clarity on the issues involved. Nor have educators, elected officials, various organizations, and others.

Recently, the June 13, 1983, edition of Time magazine published its analysis of bilingual education. The Time magazine article suggests that a new kind of bilingualism/biculturalism, related to the dramatic increase in Spanish-speaking populations in the United States, is capable of separating the country into distinct, unassimilated groups. This potential for separation, says Time, is most portentous in the public school classrooms of this Nation.

This was Time magazine's view of course. But not everyone was pleased with what Time magazine had to say. Among those not pleased, and in fact quite critical of Time magazine's analysis, is the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO).

Since I believe that it is important for all sides of a question to be discussed, I have taken the opportunity to present the NALEO article of rebuttal to Time magazine for Member's reading and consideration. The article follows:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A REBUTTAL OF THE TIME MAGAZINE ESSAY "AGAINST A CONFUSION OF TONGUES"

(By the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials)

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) is dismayed over the many misstatements and unsubstantiated allegations found in this week's essay feature in Time Magazine. Entitled "Against a Confusion of Tongues," this two page article presents a biased and inaccurate description of bilingual education. Since bilingual education hearings are commencing this week in Congress, NALEO offers the following facts and corrections that more properly should have been done by the Time editorial staff.

Time's Essay alleges: "A new bilingualism and biculturalism is being promulgated that would deliberately fragment the nation into separate, unassimilated groups."

The Facts: When Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was passed in 1968, the purpose of bilingual education was to use the language of the home in helping the child learn English. Subsequent reauthorizations by Congress have upheld the primacy of learning English as the goal of Title VII. Fragmentation and separatism are more likely to occur when minority groups do not have the educational opportunities to join mainstream society.

Time's Essay Alleges: "The rhetoric of supporters of bilingualism suggests that theirs may be a political solution to an education problem."

The Facts: Bilingual education came about because the traditional methods of teaching English to children, the so called immersion process, was analagous to teaching children to swim by throwing them into deep water. Some learned, yet the costs were tremendous. In many schools in the Southwest, for example, there was a "low 1st grade" and "high 1st grade." Low 1st grade was for Hispanic children who did not speak English and who, upon completion of this grade, would then go on to—not second grade—but high 1st. Thus, generations of non-English speaking children would start school one grade automatically behind. In other states, children not capable of handling the shock of language immersion, were labeled as "educational mentally retarded" and placed with children with learning disabilities. Those who presently assail bilingual education and hold up immersion programs as their ideal do not realize the massive failures associated with the immersion (read "submersion") methods of learning another language.

Time's Essay Alleges: "About half of the students from Spanish speaking homes drop out before the end of high school; of the ones who remain, 30 percent eventually score two or more years below their age group on standardized tests."

The Facts: These figures are correct. Yet rather than being attributable to bilingual education, the article does not point out that at the height of the bilingual program in 1980 only 12 percent of the total youngsters eligible to receive services were being served. Obviously, bilingual education is not the causal factor for high drop out rates. In fact, previous to bilingual education, these figures were higher in the 1950's and early 1960's.

Time's Essay Alleges: "Indeed the Department of Education's review found that of all methods for teaching bilingual students English and mathematics, only total immersion in English clearly worked."

The Facts: The Department of Education this past year awarded a five million dollar contract to find out what works best in teaching limited English speaking children. This study will not be completed for another three years. Until then statements on what works best for whom are clearly unsubstantiated."

Time's Essay Alleges: "The dubious value of bilingualism to students is only part of America's valid concern about how to absorb the Hispanic minority. . . . The rise of a large group, detached from the main population by language and custom, could affect stability of this country."

The Facts: The author's concern with absorption of Hispanics demonstrates his lack of knowledge of the Hispanic community. Hispanics have been part of this country since its inception. Florida, the Southwest and Puerto Rico have added a richness to this country's history and culture. The Hispanic community's participation in the defense of this country during WWII, Korea and Vietnam is well known. Unfortunately 300 years of history in the continental United States still do not seem to be enough for some people.

Time's Essay Alleges: "The disruptive potential of bilingualism and biculturalism is still worrisome: millions of voters cut off from the main sources of information, millions of potential draftees inculcated with dual ethnic loyalties."

The Facts: The Hispanic community has fought for the passage of the voting rights act to guarantee electoral participation. Hispanic legal organizations, such as the Puerto Rican Legal Defense Fund and the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund spent years in litigation attempting to secure the vote for Hispanic citizens of this country. Likewise, on potential draftees having "dual loyalties" let the record speak for itself. Those Hispanic "draftees inculcated with dual ethnic loyalties" have won more Medals of Honor than any other ethnic group in America today. ●

THE "CARING CONSTITUENCY" HERE AND ABROAD

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the number of so-called public interest groups and other organizations purporting to represent this or that group has proliferated in quantum jumps since the days of the Great Society. Most groups are financed by some form of taxpayer support, either Federal, State or local. It has been discovered that these people have a very definite point of view. Jeffrey Hart, a columnist for the Washington Times, discussed these findings in a column that appeared on June 24, 1983. The results should be of interest to my colleagues.

THE "CARING CONSTITUENCY" HERE AND ABROAD

There is a peculiar political constituency in the advanced Western democracies, and, though it constitutes a small minority of

the total electorate, it is nevertheless expanding in numbers and power.

In the recent British elections, for example, it was an important component of the Labor Party vote, and it has been called the "caring constituency."

Those who belong to it work in jobs outside the marketplace. They are teachers, social workers, national and local bureaucrats, nurses and day-care tenders, technicians in the soft sciences, and other such positions that are outside the market or only marginally related to profits and losses.

In the United States, as in England, the temper of this constituency is pacifist and socialist, and it will be powerfully represented at the 1984 Democratic convention.

There comes at hand via Public Opinion magazine a fascinating bit of documentation regarding part of this "caring constituency," the so-called public-interest organizations that have been established in Washington and elsewhere to promote various ostensibly virtuous causes.

This constituency is also inclined toward socialism. Fifty-one percent favor socialism, and by a lop-sided 16-1 they think that the federal government should redistribute the national income.

In recent presidential elections, no Republican candidate received more than 4 percent of their vote, and George McGovern—perhaps the most left-wing candidate ever nominated by a major party—was favored by 96 percent.

Not surprisingly, the public figures they most admire are, in order, Ralph Nader, Edward M. Kennedy, John Kenneth Galbraith, Gloria Steinem and Andrew Young. (It must be Young's Third Worldism as our U.N. ambassador that attracts them; as mayor of Atlanta, Young has done a creditable job in stimulating commerce and is a favorite of the business community. When that news reaches the "caring constituency" Young's ratings will no doubt plummet.)

S. Robert Lichter and Stanley Rothman, social scientists, interviewed the leaders and chief staff members of 74 organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, Common Cause, Congress Watch, the Children's Defense Fund, Women's Legal Defense and Consumer's Union; and, on the basis of these interviews, produced a profile of the sort of person who leads these organizations.

Almost invariably, the leaders are well educated and often have graduated from prestigious colleges and universities, and they earn salaries in the upper income brackets. Though most have been raised in a religious environment, they are now agnostic or atheistic, and they appear to have a special hostility toward Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority. Ninety percent of those interviewed are strongly opposed to it, which may explain the otherwise puzzling virtrio of the attack upon Moral Majority last year by Yale's president, A. Bartlett Giamatti.

This public interest "caring constituency" is instinctively opposed to signs of a religious revival in America.

On foreign affairs, things are, if anything, worse. Fifty percent of the people interviewed by Lichter and Rothman admire the pro-Soviet Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, and 34 percent admire Fidel Castro—who wins in a landslide over Ronald Reagan, who is admired by a mere 5 percent.

Lichter and Rothman did not go into the nuclear freeze or the Pershing missile with this group, but of course they did not have to, since anyone could predict the response.

On the so-called social issues: those interviewed, by a margin of 8 to 1, approved of active homosexuality, and only 1 out of 20 had any moral problems concerning abortion.

The "caring constituency" is an identifiable political interest group here and abroad, and it would be incorrect to identify it even with traditional liberalism. It is pacifist and socialist, it lives off the public sector and desires to expand it at the expense of the marketplace, it is far outside the mainstream in its moral views. And it has a soft spot in its heart for foreign communist dictators.

Just my kind of folks, in short. ●

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD IN THE CAUSE OF FREE TRADE

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, recently, our esteemed colleague from Minnesota, Mr. FRENZEL, received the Consumers for World Trade Annual Award for distinguished service in the cause of open and competitive world trade. It is a great pleasure for me to call this honor to your attention.

We all know Mr. FRENZEL as an unwavering advocate of free and open trade. He devotes a great deal of time and energy to the Trade Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee. He never hesitates to remind us that it is the American consumer who ultimately, and invariably, pays the final cost of protectionism.

In receiving this award, Mr. FRENZEL joins the ranks of several other distinguished recipients of this honor who similarly were recognized for their contributions in supporting open international trade. The first recipient of the annual award was Mr. SAM GIBBONS, the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee. Last year, Senator CHARLES PERCY and former Senator Jacob Javits shared the honor. The addition of Mr. FRENZEL to this distinguished group of legislators continues the spirit of bipartisanship in which this award is conferred each year.

I believe Mr. FRENZEL's remarks at the Consumers for World Trade awards ceremony are worthy of your attention. Accordingly, I would like to introduce those remarks, as well as the fine presentation by Mr. GIBBONS, in the RECORD.

THE SECOND MOST DANGEROUS THREAT

Most Americans would agree that burgeoning deficits pose the single greatest threat to sustained economic recovery. Naming the second largest economic menace might be more difficult.

But those who have not forgotten the lessons of History, and who understand the dynamics of international trade in the world economy, would be quick to identify Protectionism as public enemy No. 2.

It has been only 50 years since Congress passed the Smoot-Hawley tariff, a virulent anti-trade measure which evoked a world pestilence of retaliatory protectionist laws. The ugly result was that the Great Depression was needlessly extended and exacerbated.

Following World War II, the world experienced 3 decades of unparalleled prosperity, at least partly due to the open world trading system, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), promoted by the United States and accepted by most of the nations of the free world.

The Free Trade coalition which fashioned the GATT remained in the ascendancy in the United States until the end of the 1970s. Since then, protectionism, sustained by years of falling productivity, insufficient investment incentive, and massive unemployment, has dominated the Congress and the country.

Protectionism flowers in an environment of unemployment. Non-competitive industries blame imports to justify their requests for protectionist relief. Labor organizations, particularly those with extravagant wage rates, seek to insulate their members from external competition.

Even though free trade is a popular concept in the United States, the idea of protecting U.S. jobs is even more popular. Therefore, protectionism restrictions have proliferated in the last 3 years.

We have forced Japan to restrict auto shipments "voluntarily". We have forced Europe to do the same with steel imports. We have always had among the highest textile tariffs in the world, and most agricultural products also enjoy some sort of protection.

Now our trade relations are threatened by a Domestic Content Law for autos which would force foreign and U.S. auto manufacturers to use a high percentage of U.S. auto parts. Our statute books, state and federal, are studded with "Buy America" laws which restrict imports of everything from highway construction materials to flatware. And that's not all. We've imposed increased duties on imported motorcycles; introduced cargo preference legislation; imposed health and safety requirements on imported goods and are conducting up to now unsuccessful negotiations with the PRC to force them to accept tighter textile quotas.

And what is so awful about protecting American jobs, or demanding fair treatment in the international marketplace (the level playing field), or "sending a message" to countries such as Japan which restrict their own markets?

What is awful about protecting American jobs is that we only protect a select few, non-competitive jobs. For instance, the domestic Content Bill might help some present auto workers at a high price to the U.S. consumer, but according to the Congressional Budget Office, the Commerce Department, and the Council of Economic Advisors, it would cause the loss of 3 times as many jobs as it would create.

In addition, the 4½ percent per automobile price increase that would occur absent foreign competition would mean that every new job created would cost auto buying consumers about \$740,000. It is hard to justify forcing consumers, whose average wage is about \$12 per hour, to buy cars exclusively from people who make \$25 per hour.

The "Level Playing Field" is another myth. Yes, many countries restrict their markets in many ways. But, as noted above, so do we. If we seek access abroad, as in

Japan, the right way to get it is to negotiate for it. The opening of that market is a painfully slow process, but it is happening.

Building one's own barriers is not a good way to get one's neighbor to remove his. Most frequently, U.S. barriers are followed by the creation of a retaliatory barrier somewhere else in the world, which limits U.S. efforts to that area.

Sending a message to a trading partner, if that message is a market restriction, is shooting ourselves in the foot. If the restriction is as outrageous as the Domestic Content bill, it is like shooting ourselves in a vital organ. Why should we lose jobs, raise prices, and make an industry less competitive just to send a message?

If that proverbial playing field is uneven, the United States is partially responsible. Instead of doing away with some of our longstanding barriers to foreign imports or seeking out ways to expand U.S. exports, we fail to amend the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act which intimidates and confuses U.S. businessmen trying to do business abroad, and we're having trouble passing a new Export Administration Act because of a controversial provision concerning extraterritorially laws.

Our Foreign Commerce Service, in spite of its transfer from the State Department to Commerce in the hope that it would be of greater assistance to our businesses, still does not have sufficiently of a sales outlook to service the needs of U.S. exporters.

A plan for the reorganization of our trade structure has been proposed by some in Congress and by the Administration. But many in Congress disapprove of this plan. They feel, as I do, that the USTR has worked well with the legislative branch and should be maintained. They are concerned that the current protectionist attitudes in the Department of Commerce would prevail if the DOC becomes the chief trade agency in our government. Furthermore, there seems to be no evidence that the plan would solve any of our current trade problems nor result in anything but a shuffling of boxes.

Consideration is also being given to reviewing or improving the trade remedies provided by the Trade Act. I think it is a dangerous procedure to tinker with 301 or 201 at this time with the current mood in Congress or even to be considering far-reaching reciprocity legislation.

Fortunately, help is on the way. The recovery promises lowered unemployment at home, and presages recovery elsewhere in the world.

And, there are the more traditional safeguards. The Reagan Administration articulates the free trade policy forcefully, just as the Carter Administration did. On major atrocities, such as Domestic Content, the Presidential veto is the ultimate weapon.

President Reagan was able to convince the free world's leaders at Williamsburg to agree to resist protectionism in all forms in all countries. Nobody is perfect now, and nobody will be perfect in the future. But heads of states will have to be more watchful.

Even the protectionist Congress has a hardy and well-placed band of free traders dedicated to expanding U.S. jobs by expanding U.S. exports. They will continue to play defense against protectionism until the recovery and the decline of unemployment make it less attractive.

Sensing recovery, American companies are renewing their competitive spirits. Tax incentives of 1978 and 1981 are paying off. Employees are more responsive. Productivi-

ty, quality, and reliability are again fashionable.

Companies are becoming more alert to the threat. They are educating, making their interests known in Congress, and they are having an effect.

If these forces can hold off the worst of protectionism for another year, it will probably be safe then to downgrade public enemy No. 2 to a less important status.

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN SAM M. GIBBONS

I am very pleased that I have been selected by Consumers for World Trade to present this award to my good friend and colleague BILL FRENZEL. I was honored to be the first recipient of this award from this fine organization and I applaud their accomplishments and their fine selection of an awardee for 1983.

BILL has been an outstanding and hard working exponent of an open trading system. He is a very dedicated member of the Trade Subcommittee. We have worked hard together on many bills and he can always be depended on to speak out daringly but diligently against protectionist policies. I can always rely on BILL to be on the right side of an issue. BILL is like a brother of mine.

BILL FRENZEL graduated from Dartmouth; served four years in the Navy during the Korean war in Japan and Korea; married Ruth and they raised their three fine daughters. He was a businessman in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area and was elected to the Minnesota Legislature and served there and then came to the U.S. Congress. Here he served on the Budget Committee and serves on the Ways and Means Committee, the Trade Subcommittee, and the House Administration Committee where he is a member of the important Elections Task Force. He is very active and effective in all of those Committees. Like I said before, BILL is like a brother of mine.

And so, now, BILL, it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Board of Directors of Consumers for World Trade to present you with this beautiful plaque which reads: "For distinguished service in the cause of open and competitive world trade to the Honorable Bill Frenzel, June 1983. Signed Doreen L. Brown, President."

Here you are, BILL; they couldn't have picked a better man.●

BOUCHER RENEWS PUSH FOR COAL TOPPING OFF SERVICE

HON. FREDERICK C. BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, to help boost U.S. coal exports and to reduce the tragically high level of unemployment in the coal producing regions of the United States, I have today asked Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to abandon the administration's opposition to the use of foreign-flag coal shuttle vessels to load supercolliers to capacity in the Delaware Bay.

Because the Port of Hampton Roads and other U.S. east coast ports are too shallow to allow supercolliers to fully load in port, the only way these over-

sized coal ships can be loaded to capacity is to top them off in deeper water offshore. Unfortunately, no U.S. ships are now available to provide this urgently needed topping off service which will significantly reduce the export cost of U.S. coal. As a result, partially loaded supercolliers are sailing regularly from the Port of Hampton Roads to Richards Bay, South Africa where they are topped off with South African coal. Each such sailing represents a lost opportunity to increase coal exports and to put American miners back to work.

I am pleased that the Coal Exporters Association of the United States has also written to Secretary Regan in support of the use of foreign-flag vessels for topping off in American waters. Reprinted below for the benefit of my colleagues is a copy of my letter to Secretary Regan and a copy of the letter from the Coal Exporters Association also supporting topping off by foreign-flag vessels.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., July 20, 1983.

HON. DONALD T. REAGAN,
Secretary of the Treasury, U.S. Department
of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am once again writing to urge your approval of foreign flag vessels to provide a coal topping-off service in the Delaware Bay. Such a ruling by the Treasury Department would be in the national interest and would be consistent with the restrictions imposed by the Jones Act.

The absence of a coal topping-off service to enable supercolliers to obtain full loads of United States coal is causing the domestic coal industry to lose hundreds of thousands of tons of coal sales annually. We estimate that American coal companies lost \$26 million in coal sales during calendar year 1982 through ten sailings of partially loaded supercolliers from the Port of Hampton Roads alone. Since the March 8, 1983 decision by the Treasury Department to deny the request of Canada Steamship Lines to offer such a service, there have been at least seven sailings from Hampton Roads of partially loaded supercolliers destined for Japan. Each of these ships and each of the ten ships which sailed from the Port of Hampton Roads last year completed its load by topping off in Richards Bay, South Africa with approximately 60,000 tons per ship of South African coal. Each such sailing represents a lost opportunity to increase American coal exports and to reduce the tragically high unemployment in the coal producing regions of the United States.

Even with prompt Congressional approval of port-deepening legislation, it will take seven to ten years to complete dredging operations in east coast coal ports. Therefore, the implementation of a coal topping-off service from America's coal ports is urgently needed to preserve our share of the coal market until port deepening is completed.

The Department of the Treasury has previously interpreted the Jones Act to prohibit foreign flag vessels from operating a topping-off service within American waters. Under Treasury's rationale, any transportation which commences at one point in American waters and terminates at another point also within American waters is domes-

tic commerce prohibited to foreign flag vessels under the Jones Act.

I strongly disagree with that interpretation of what constitutes "domestic commerce." It is clear that the topping-off service is designed exclusively for the facilitation of foreign commerce, i.e., the transportation of coal from the United States to foreign purchasers. Moreover, since there are no American firms prepared to conduct a topping-off service with American flag vessels, it is clear that an interpretation by the Department of the Treasury holding such a service to be foreign commerce would be consistent with the Jones Act goal of preserving domestic commerce to American companies and American flag vessels.

I strongly urge your granting of the request of Coastal Barge Corporation of New York to contract with a foreign flag carrier to provide a topping-off service in the Delaware Bay. I also encourage you to reconsider your disapproval of the request of Canada Steamship Lines to offer an identical service.

The United States coal industry simply cannot afford to lose additional export opportunities because of an overly restrictive interpretation of the Jones Act by the Department of the Treasury. I have been assured by a number of Virginia coal producers that the willingness of foreign purchasers to undergo the inconvenience of partially loading in the Port of Hampton Roads and fully loading at a second port prior to reaching the final destination will not long be endured. Accordingly, if a topping-off service is not put in place in the immediate future, I fear that a significant eroding of the export market will occur.

Since there is no American firm prepared to offer this service in the immediate future and since the provision of the service would facilitate foreign as opposed to domestic commerce, I am persuaded that the Department of the Treasury could grant the requests of Coastal Barge Corporation and Canada Steamship Lines without infringing upon the legitimate restrictions of the Jones Act.

Thanking you for your consideration of this request, I remain with kind regards.

Sincerely,

RICK BOUCHER,
Member of Congress.

COAL EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.,
Washington, D.C., July 11, 1983.

Hon. DONALD T. REGAN,
Secretary, Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Last March, the Treasury Department refused a request of the Canadian Steamship Lines (CSL) for a ruling which would allow CSL to offer U.S. coal exporters the opportunity to complete loading or to "top off" large coal colliers in vessel to vessel transfer operations in the Delaware Bay.

CSL was refused the opportunity to offer this service because its planned use of Canadian flag self-unloading ocean going vessels was determined to be a violation of the Jones Act which requires that if the same cargo is both loaded and unloaded in U.S. waters, that it be carried on U.S. vessels.

The Customs Bureau and the Treasury Department now have an opportunity to overturn this unfortunate ruling as a second firm has applied for a temporary waiver of the Jones Act so that foreign flag vessels can be used to prove the technical and economic, as well as political, viability of this

type of operation. We urge that you overturn your previous ruling and grant a temporary waiver allowing any firm wishing to offer this topping off service to use foreign flag vessels until such time as U.S. vessels are available on a competitive basis.

The economies of scale available from the use of large vessels in the coal trade are well documented. Unfortunately, these large vessels cannot now be fully loaded due to insufficient water depths at United States East and Gulf coast ports. Although legislation authorizing dredging of coastal ports is pending before Congress, it is unlikely to become law this year due to continuing disagreements over funding of both construction (dredging) costs and annual operation and maintenance costs. It is extremely unlikely that any of our ports will be fully dredged before 1990 or later. However, the initiation of a topping off service will give our customers the immediate choice of using the larger vessel wherever possible.

The United States is now losing coal markets and coal sales because of our inability to load these vessels. Many 125,000 dwt or larger vessels load coal at Hampton Roads, Baltimore or other east coast ports, and leave only partially loaded to then complete their load in South Africa. Other vessels are topping off in Canada using Canadian coal, rather than U.S. coal. A topping off operation would certainly result in greater U.S. coal sales now and would undoubtedly assist in the efforts of U.S. companies to sell coal mined in the United States to European and Pacific Rim customers on a long term basis.

Current levels of U.S. coal exports are declining. We will export only 80 million tons of coal in 1983 compared with 105 million in 1982 and 110 million in 1981. Unemployment in coal fields dedicated to the export market is unacceptably high. Furthermore, the future outlook for U.S. coal in the world market is not as optimistic as was previously forecast. This is due, in part, to reduced estimates of economic growth and energy use. However, the U.S. coal industry will have an uphill battle to retain its current 30 percent share of the world market as more coal becomes available from lower cost suppliers. The U.S. is the high cost supplier and must take every opportunity to reduce those costs.

The use of large colliers offers an opportunity to reduce our delivered costs and the Delaware Bay topping off alternative is an important part of the equation. Despite assurances to the contrary, U.S. flag vessels are not available for this operation and if the Delaware Bay alternative is to be viable, foreign flag vessels must be utilized at least on a short term basis.

A temporary waiver of the Jones Act to permit use of foreign flag vessels to transport U.S. coal in the Delaware Bay would be fully in keeping with this Administration's coal export policy announced in July, 1981. In part, that policy statement pledged to promote U.S. coal exports and to take every action possible to reduce costs of U.S. coal.

We urge you to reconsider your March decision and to allow those firms which have already applied, as well as any other firm, a waiver to conduct a Delaware Bay topping off operation utilizing foreign flag vessels. A reversal of your decision will mean greater exports of U.S. coal with attendant economic benefits, both in the short and long term.

We would be pleased to discuss this with you at any time.

Sincerely,

MARK R. JOSEPH.●

KILLING THE TRUTH

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, once again, the Turkish Government, through its embassy in the United States, has attempted to distort history by its denial of the Armenian genocide, the first genocide of the 20th century.

On April 20 and May 18, the Turkish Ambassador Sukru Elekdag wrote to a number of Congressmen criticizing our participation in the special order commemorating Armenian Martyr's Day. The Ambassador's letters were most inappropriate and simply inaccurate in their account of history.

There is a plethora of unbiased documentary evidence from the national archives of many World War I Allied and Axis powers detailing the annihilation and displacement of the Armenian people by the Turkish Government. This material, along with documented testimony from survivors of the genocide, conclusively identify the central role of the Young Turk Government in the planning and execution of what Ambassador Morgenthau referred to as "a campaign of race extermination." Reports of meetings between Mr. Morgenthau and the Young Turk leaders corroborate the reports from the U.S. Consular offices. The Armenian genocide is a historical fact and should not have to be reiterated annually. To deny that fact is to deny also the unprecedented assistance extended by the United States in an attempt to end the carnage and to aid those who survived. The record is clear; the realities of the Armenian genocide perpetrated in 1915 have been repeatedly confirmed by President Reagan, former President Carter, both congressional bodies, and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

In response to Ambassador Elekdag's letter, I would like to submit the following article by Richard Cohen entitled "Killing Truth." It appeared in the Washington Post on May 31, 1983, and I think eloquently assesses the moral cost of the denial of history.

[From the Washington Post, May 31, 1983]

KILLING TRUTH

(By Richard Cohen)

There is a politician up in Canada by the name of Stephen Stiles who, besides being a world class jerk, should be an object lesson to us all. A member of the Alberta provincial legislature, he has said that he has "never seen anything in the way of documentary evidence to prove . . . that Jews were necessarily persecuted" by Nazi Germany. Case closed.

Considering all the evidence available, documentary or otherwise, it seems certain that nothing could convince Stiles that what happened happened. He prefers to be-

lieve otherwise and I would prefer to believe that he is not only an aberration, but unimportant as well. After all, the evidence of the Holocaust is so overwhelming, it could not possibly be denied.

That, at least, is what I thought until recently. But then not too long ago, I found myself sitting at one end of an enormous table in the embassy of Turkey. At the other end was the ambassador himself and what he was telling me was that the crime I had always thought had happened, simply had not. I am speaking now of the systematic murder of over one million Armenians by the Ottoman Turks.

I had mentioned this genocide in a column—mentioned it only in passing—and mentioned it thinking that it was a given—that no one could possibly dispute that it had happened. In 1915, in the midst of the First World War, a beleaguered and disintegrating Ottoman Empire had turned on its Armenian population, banishing them from what was historically Armenia to what is now Syria—murdering them, starving them and leaving them unprotected to bandits and killers along the way.

But the ambassador said this had not happened. Sure, there were "incidents" and, yes, the Armenians had been banished. But what the world persisted in calling a genocide was actually a civil war—one with atrocities on both sides and one in which the central government in Constantinople lost control of its own troops and could not protect the Armenians. There never was a policy to exterminate the Armenians, the ambassador said.

And so I sat at the table unable to prove that one of the great crimes of history had actually been committed. I mentioned some books I had read. The ambassador smiled. Exaggerations, he said. Reports based on hearsay and given wide currency by England and America which were, after all, Turkey's foes in World War I. This was true, he said, of the reports filed by the American Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, and as for the accounts written by Arnold Toynbee, well, he later revised them.

Do not for a minute get the idea that I was being singled out for special treatments. From 1915 to this day, the Turks—Ottoman or otherwise—have categorically denied that their government was responsible for the wide-scale murder of the Armenians. And it seems that one of the responsibilities of the ambassador is to rebut this accusation wherever it surfaces. He has probably written more letters to the editor than anyone in the country.

Of course truth matters. And after the lunch, I read some more about Armenia and talked to some more people, but the fact is the ambassador dented my confidence. There is so much to know, so much of it complicated and in foreign languages and I am busy, oh so busy. I do not have time to read further—read the three books the ambassador gave me nor the ones the Armenians have suggested. And so year by year, person by person, the genocide blurs, doubt corrodes it, and the easy word "alleged" creeps in to mock the Armenian anguish.

None of this would matter—certainly not to the Armenians of 1915, the Jews of the 1940s or the Cambodians of just yesterday—if it was not for the fact that to control the present and shape the future, you have to first alter the past—take possession of it and rob it of its lessons.

This the Turks, for their own reasons, are doing and this, Holocaust revisionists like Stiles are also doing. As for him, he would

be a joke to me if it was not for that lunch at the Turkish embassy. I learned something there. The last victim of any genocide is truth. ●

A TINY AUSTRIAN TOWN SURRENDERS AT THE 11TH HOUR

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to submit the following article by Martin Abramson, "A Tiny Austrian Town Surrenders at the 11th Hour," which recently appeared in Long Island's *Newsday*.

Martin Abramson of Woodmere, N.Y., is both a distinguished author and a respected man of great character. During World War II, Mr. Abramson won the Bronze Star as a correspondent for Stars and Stripes.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From *Newsday*, May 1, 1983]

A TINY AUSTRIAN TOWN SURRENDERS AT THE 11TH HOUR

(By Martin Abramson)

Looking across the sparkling, blue-green water at the picture-postcard hamlet with its thatched roof and gables, it was hard to grasp that this was Braunau-am-Inn, Austria. There should have been witches' aeries everywhere, thunder cracking behind us, and black clouds scudding overhead. Instead, the morning was lit by dazzling sunshine and the pastoral setting seemed utterly at variance with the fact that across the Inn River was the birthplace of Adolf Hitler.

It was May 2, 1945, 38 years ago tomorrow. The 13th Armored Division of the U.S. Third Army had crushed parts of three German divisions in a headlong advance through Bavaria just before the war ended. V-E (Victory in Europe) Day was less than a week away. One of the 13th's tank columns had dashed by night to the river separating Germany and Austria, chasing German units through the border town of Simbach and up its main street, which led onto a bridge over the Inn River.

Then an odd thing happened. A pretty 16-year-old girl raced across the street, dragging a board of Teller mines attached to a rope. "Mines! Mines!" she screamed. The driver of the lead tank jammed on his brakes. The girl left the mines in the middle of the street and ran up an alley. A group of villagers closed ranks in front of the fleeing figure and by the time the angry tank crews climbed out of their vehicles, she was nowhere to be seen.

The soldiers decided to blow up the mines, rather than risk moving the board off the narrow street. They wondered why the girl had shouted a warning, making sure that the lead tank would stop in time. The consensus was that she was doing her bit for the German cause but did not want any dead Americans on her conscience. The lead tank backed up, depressed its guns and blew up the mines. Then it resumed the chase.

The delay enabled the last German vehicle to get across the bridge. Just before the American tanks reached the span, an explo-

sion ripped it apart. Another bridge, farther along, was blown up at the same time.

So the fleeing Germans were ensconced on the Austrian side of the river and Hitler's hometown was safe. But only for the moment. By next morning virtually the entire division had arrived at the north side of the Inn and massed enough firepower to blow the little town of Braunau off the map.

Maj. Gen. John Millikin, who had replaced the seriously wounded Maj. Gen. John B. Wogan as divisional commander, decided to give Braunau its chance to live. He sent the mayor of Simbach across the river in a boat carrying this ultimatum: "Your town will be spared if you surrender by 12 noon. If you refuse to surrender, Braunau will be destroyed."

The mayor came back with a meaningless message that Millikin interpreted as a stall. He sent word that the 12 o'clock ultimatum was in force.

The morning hours went by slowly. Ten o'clock came and went . . . 10:30 . . . 11 . . . Three armored artillery battalions were told to prepare for the bombardment. Then it was 11:30 . . . 11:45 . . . 11:47 . . .

Suddenly, in a true-life version of a Hollywood scenario, three men on the far bank climbed into a boat and began to row toward Simbach. From the boat, they waved frantically and screamed both in German and in English: "Don't fire! Braunau surrenders!"

The artillery was ordered to hold fire. When the rowboat arrived, the three men told Cpl. Harry Parker, who acted as division interpreter, that the garrison commander in Braunau had accepted the ultimatum, realizing that he was facing overwhelming force. Engineers constructed a footbridge and an advance unit headed by Col. Ridgway P. Smith crossed over to occupy the town. Shortly afterward, radio stations throughout the world were broadcasting the news that Hitler's birthplace had fallen to his enemies.

But why had Braunau first decided to fight to the end? And why had it given up at the last possible moment? As a young army correspondent attached to the 13th Armored Division, I was determined to clear up this mystery. The burghers in town, however, found the subject too distasteful—or too embarrassing—to discuss. Two of my colleagues, Capt. Robert Daly and Sgt. Joe Lepo, joined me in the questioning, along with two advance men, Cpl. Arnold Magaliff and Sgt. Irvin Mann. But all the burghers wanted to talk about was how much they appreciated having the Americans in occupation rather than the Russians.

The wall of silence was finally breached with the help of a printer. He was eager to work for a U.S. Army newspaper we intended to publish in his plant, and to win my friendship he led me to a carefully-scrubbed basement apartment near the main square. I was introduced to a small, wrinkled, 83-year-old woman and some of her neighbors and relatives. From them, I learned the facts behind the surrender.

The citizens of Braunau, they told me, wanted to give in the moment the American ultimatum was received. They felt the war was all but over and they wanted to save themselves and their homes. The decision by the commanding officer to defy the ultimatum was a cruel blow to them.

As the hours ticked by, they gathered courage and began to demonstrate in the main square. "Let us surrender," they cried. The local commander indicated he was in agreement, but before he could act the

leader of a small SS group mounted the platform in the square.

"You cannot forget you are the citizens of the führer's birthplace," he shouted. "How would it look to the world if the führer's beloved birthplace were handed over to the enemy without a fight? For the honor of our führer, Braunau must fight as no other town has fought before."

Cowed by this exhortation and by the SS uniform, the townspeople lapsed into silence. Some of them muttered, "It would be wiser to surrender," but they lacked the will to resist the SS man. But then the voice of an old woman who had come up from her basement apartment was heard above the feeble mutterings.

"We do not have to fight and die for the honor of the führer," the women cried. "He has brought us disgrace, not fame, and we see destruction everywhere. Let us save ourselves. Let us surrender and have peace!"

There was a moment of silence and then a loud babble of voices: "If she talks that way about Hitler, who are we to disagree?" . . . "She's right, there is no reason for us to be killed and our homes destroyed" . . . "Who cares about the führer's honor now? The SS commander is only worried about what will happen to him when he is captured. He doesn't care about us . . ."

The demonstrations began anew. A crowd moved towards the SS leader, but he waved a pistol and shouted he would kill anyone who tried to disobey. Then somebody handed a gun to a Czech named Karl Malovany, who had been working in a slave labor unit. Under cover of the demonstration he crept up behind the SS commander, struck a gun in his back and led him away. Nobody tried to stop him.

The garrison commander promptly capitulated to the popular will and sent emissaries in the boat. Their pleas of surrender were heard in the nick of time.

Who was this Czech who caused the SS officer's undoing? He had demonstrated against the Nazis in his native country, been arrested and sent to a slave labor camp. Ordered to help build defense fortifications in Bavaria, he managed to escape. He found a protector in Gottlieb Auzinger, a merchant in Braunau who opposed the Nazis, though he was careful to keep his thoughts to himself.

Malovany had, he told me, stolen the gun from a drunken German soldier a few days before the surrender; but the Braunau residents were sure it was Auzinger who slipped it to him.

Malovany had papers identifying him as a Christian, but he confided to me that these papers were forged. He was actually a Jew.

"If the Germans had spotted me I would have gone to my death in the gas chambers," he said. He did not remain in Braunau long, but moved to Australia where he had relatives.

And who was the old woman whose outcry had turned the tide and led to the surrender of Hitler's home town? Her name was Frau Rosa Hori. She had been a servant in the Hitler home and had also served as a midwife in town. Fifty-six years earlier, almost to the day, she had delivered Adolf Hitler into the world.

LET US TALK ABOUT CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, just this week, I was privileged to attend a ceremony at the White House observing Captive Nations Week. As all of my colleagues know, Captive Nations Week is annually observed here in the United States.

It is a week when all of us in the free world recommit ourselves to honoring our friends around the world who yearn to break their chains of bondage and live as free human beings.

How ironic it is that as we pause to honor and show solidarity with those who are victims of tyranny around the world, the Soviets are at this very moment moving to entrap more nations to add to the already long list of captive nations.

Look at what has happened in the past few years. Ethiopia has fallen under Communist control along with Afghanistan. Every day, the effects of martial law in Poland are slowly but surely trying to suppress the freedoms which the Polish people dearly cherish.

Recently, the Soviet noose has tightened around the countries in the Caribbean and Central America. From its outposts for exporting revolution, Cuba and Nicaragua, the Soviets are extending their long and oppressive arm to the small and defenseless nations in that critical area. Who will be next? El Salvador, Honduras, and, someday, maybe our closest neighbor in Central America, Mexico?

Just look around us and the evidence becomes obvious. We are faced with a broadening circle of captive nations in our own backyard. Soviet, Cuban, and Nicaraguan influences in this nearby area will create waves of dispossessed refugees fleeing to our shores. It is inevitable that these new arrivals will create unprecedented social and economic problems in America's Southern and Southwestern States. Those fragile communities are already laboring under the burdens of previous waves of immigrants who fled from the repression of Castro & Co.

As we talk of the many captive nations around the world, let us pause and consider the effects of our actions here in the House regarding Central America and the future of the nations there. Let us always keep in mind that our actions and votes must never serve to add more countries to the already long list of captive nations.

I would like to share with all of you the poignant remarks which President Reagan recently made regarding Captive Nations Week.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT IN CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK OBSERVANCE CEREMONY—JULY 19, 1983

The PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. Thank you. You know, I have to apologize here for keeping you waiting. And I always wonder if there isn't some way, without making it sound that way, if in that announcement they couldn't say "the late President"—[Laughter]—of the United States.

But thank you all very much and members of the Congress and Excellencies here and fellow Americans, and may I add, fellow citizens of the world who yearn to breathe free, we're honored to welcome all of you. I'd like to thank Congressman Jerry Solomon for his strong support of this event.

And today we come to show solidarity with our brothers and sisters who are captives, not because of crimes that they have committed but because of crimes committed against them by dictators and tyrants.

We met here last month with a group of Baltic Americans honoring Baltic Freedom Day. And I said that we gathered to draw attention to the plight of the Baltic people and to affirm to the world that we do not recognize their subjugation as a permanent condition. [Applause.]

Today, we speak to all in Eastern Europe who are separated from neighbors and loved ones by an ugly iron curtain. And to every person trapped in tyranny, whether in the Ukraine, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba or Vietnam, we send our love and support and tell them they are not alone. [Applause.] Our message must be: Your struggle is our struggle. Your dream is our dream. And someday, you, too, will be free. [Applause.]

As Pope John Paul told his beloved Poles, we are blessed by divine heritage. We are children of God and we cannot be slaves. [Applause.]

The Prophet Isaiah admonished the world, " . . . Bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives." Some 25 centuries later, philosophers would declare that "the cause of freedom is the cause of God."

We Americans understand the truth of these words. We were born a nation under God, sought out by people who trusted in him to work His will in their daily lives, so America would be a land of fairness, morality, justice and compassion.

Many governments oppress their people and abuse human rights. We must oppose this injustice. But only one so-called revolution puts itself above God, insists on total control over the people's lives, and is driven by the desire to seize more and more lands. As we mark this 25th observance of Captive Nations Week, I have one question for those rulers: If communism is the wave of the future, why do you still need walls to keep people in, and armies of secret police to keep them quiet? [Applause.]

Democracy may not be perfect, but the brave people who risk death for freedom are not fleeing from democracy. They're fleeing to democracy from communism.

Two visions of the world remain locked in dispute. The first believes all men are created equal by a loving God who has blessed us with freedom. Abraham Lincoln spoke for us: "No man," he said, "is good enough to govern another, without the other's consent."

The second vision believes that religion is opium for the masses. It believes that eternal principles like truth, liberty, and democracy have no meaning beyond the whim of

the state. And Lenin spoke for term: "It is true, that liberty is precious," he said, "so precious that it must be rationed." [Laughter.]

Well, I'll take Lincoln's version over Lenin's. [Laughter.] [Applause.] And so will citizens of the world, if they're given free choice. Now some believe we must muffle our voices for the cause of peace. I disagree. Peace is made, or broken, with deeds, not words.

No country has done more, or will strive harder for peace, than the United States. And I will personally embrace any meaningful action by the Soviet Union to help us create a more peaceful, safe and secure world. I welcome the Soviet pledge of cooperation at the Madrid Review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. With every ounce of my being I pray the day will come when nuclear weapons no longer exist anywhere on earth. And as long as I'm President, we'll work day-in-and-day-out to achieve mutual and verifiable reductions in strategic weapons.

When Congress approved the MX Peace-keeper program last May, America demonstrated its bipartisan consensus to implement the recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission. This bipartisan step marked progress toward genuine arms reductions.

In the next few days, the Congress will vote on the question of supreme importance: Do we continue forward, or do we turn back from the Scowcroft Commission's recommendations?

In terms of speaking to the world with one, bipartisan voice, of standing up for U.S. vital interests, and of strengthening America's agenda for peace, no question matters more for this country in 1983.

Rather than seek temporary, partisan advantage, let us work together for the future of mankind. We must not waver in our request for genuine peace and cooperation. We must keep our military strong to deter aggression. And we will never shrink from speaking the truth.

Ask yourselves: Was it our words that destroyed peace in Afghanistan, or was it Soviet aggression? Is peace served by sealing our lips while millions are tortured or killed in Vietnam and Cambodia? Or should we not speak out to demand those crimes be stopped? It's not provocative to warn that, once a communist revolution occurs, citizens are not permitted free elections, a free press, free trade, free unions, free speech, freedom to worship, or property, or freedom to travel as we please.

Many military regimes have evolved into democracies. But no communist regime has ever become a democracy, provided freedom or given its people economic prosperity.

We will speak the truth. Alexander Herzen, the Russian writer warned: "To shrink from saying a word in defense of the oppressed is as bad as any crime." That's why we want improved and expanded broadcasts over the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe—[Applause]—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. And that's why we want, and the Cuban people need, Radio Marti. [Applause.] Now, many of you here have known the suffering that I've described. You are the conscience of the free world. And I appeal to you to make your voices heard. Tell them: "You may jail your people, you may seize their goods. You may ban their unions, you may bully their rabbis and dissidents. You may forbid the name Jesus to pass their lips, but you will never destroy the love of God and freedom that

burns in their hearts. They will triumph over you. [Applause.]

Help us warn the American people that, for the first time in memory, we face real dangers on our own borders, that we must protect the safety and security of our people. We must not permit outsiders to threaten the United States. We must not permit dictators to ram communism down the throats of one Central American country after another. [Applause.]

We've seen construction in Cuba of a naval base from which Soviet nuclear submarines can operate. We see Soviet capacity for air reconnaissance over our Eastern coast from Cuban bases.

And we see the Soviets and Cuba building a war machine in Nicaragua that dwarfs the forces of all their neighbors combined. Let's not fool ourselves: this war machine isn't being built to make Central America safe for democracy. It isn't being built to pursue peace, economic or social reform.

It's being built, by their own boasts, to impose a revolution without frontiers.

Now, this is not my problem. It's our problem. But if we pull together, we can solve it. As I announced yesterday, I'm appointing a bipartisan commission on Central America. And let us resolve today: there must be no more captive nations in this hemisphere. [Applause.]

With faith as our guide, we can muster the wisdom and will to protect the deepest treasures of the human spirit—the freedom to build a better life in our time and the promise of life everlasting in His kingdom.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn told us, "Our entire earthly existence is but a transitional stage in the movement toward something higher, and we must not stumble and fall, nor must we linger * * * on one rung of the ladder."

With your help, we will stand shoulder to shoulder, and we'll keep our sights on the farthest stars.

Thank you very much, and God bless you. [Applause.]

HUMPHREY-HAWKINS OVERSIGHT

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was pleased to serve as lead-off witness in the House Banking Committee's oversight hearings on the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act. Our failure to abide by the Humphrey-Hawkins mandate of reducing unemployment and inflation, can largely, although not exclusively, be blamed on the overly stringent monetary policy practiced by the Federal Reserve Board. I feel that a clear study of the record will show that the power and the practices of the Fed must be reformed for the good of the economy and the Nation. I submit my entire testimony before the Banking Committee for Members' study:

STATEMENT OF HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear before the House Banking Committee as you begin oversight hearings on the Federal

Reserve Board's actions since the passage of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

As you know, Humphrey-Hawkins mandated that 1983 was to be the deadline by which we reached a 4 percent unemployment rate and 3 percent level of inflation. It is clear for all to see that we have missed these goals by a long shot and the major culprit has been our own Government and its actions.

The Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy was the primary maker of the recession and it is now threatening to serve as the potential breaker of the weak and shaky recovery. Just look at what happened three years ago.

When the Fed changed its procedures and began to put the brakes on the money supply at the end of 1979, the economy quickly contracted, and by July 1981, the deepest recession in over 40 years descended on our country. Since the recession began, over 3.5 million American workers have joined the ranks of the officially unemployed. While the unemployment rate has recently been inching downward, the duration of unemployment is getting longer, and for groups such as youth, minorities, and women, things are still getting worse.

Stories of the personal suffering of unemployed workers and their families are commonplace in every part of the country; urban, suburban and rural. The effects of unemployment continue to take an enormous toll on the jobless individuals themselves, their children, and their communities. In addition, each 1 percent of unemployment costs the Federal Treasury approximately \$30 billion dollars in lost revenues and transfer payments and is the true cause of the largest ocean of Federal red ink I have ever seen in over 50 years of public life.

Several months ago, when the Fed slightly eased its pincer-like grip on the money supply and allowed interest rates to drop a few percentage points, the current weak rekindling of growth began.

Mr. Chairman, I fear we are faced with a do or die situation here. The Fed's actions not only divine recession or recovery here in America, but its actions reverberate around the globe. Now, if the Fed goes through with its stated intention of raising the discount rate, countries like Brazil and Mexico could be faced with default. Increased interest rates would detrimentally affect the European market and Japan, and the resultant slower growth rates would create greater problems in the already troublesome trade area.

I strongly believe it is up to those of us in the Congress who have analyzed and evaluated this situation to quickly take strong action to prevent the triggering of another recession.

We, as elected representatives of the American people, have the responsibility to reassert our policy control over the Federal Reserve Board. It must be remembered that it was the Congress who first created the Fed. It was the President, thirty years ago, who laid the groundwork for the Fed's current position of having no accountability to anybody but its own narrow interests. So, it must be the Congress and the President again who must act to rein in this loose cannon that is shell-shocking the American economy and the American people.

As you may recall, five years ago, when this Congress passed the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, unemployment was at 5.8 percent and inflation

had reached 9 percent. The Congress and the President agreed that in order to simultaneously reduce those unacceptable levels of joblessness and prices, it was necessary for the Government to coordinate its economic policy actions. Humphrey-Hawkins therefore mandated certain actions of the President, the Congress, and the Federal Reserve Board.

Section 108 of the Act specifically required the Fed to send to the Congress, in February and July of each year, reports which stated the objectives and plans of the Board of Governors and the Federal Open Market Committee. These reports were to explain the planned ranges of growth of the money and credit aggregates, and the relationship of these figures to the short term goals for unemployment, inflation and other economic indicators, as set forth in the Economic Report of the President.

Since enactment, the Fed has refused to comply with even these most docile of requirements. In the five years since Humphrey-Hawkins required the Fed to spell out how monetary policy affects the achievement of lower unemployment rates, the Fed has never done so.

Faced with such a poor understanding of the requirements of law, and faced with the economic circumstances of the last five years, I believe it is time we in the Congress took decisive action to let Mr. Volcker and his cohorts on the Federal Reserve Board know what coordinated economic policy decision making is all about.

First, I recommend strengthening the current language of Section 108 of Humphrey-Hawkins. The Fed should be required to set money and credit targets which will enable the achievement of an annual economic growth rate necessary for the immediate reduction of unemployment and the eventual achievement of the interim level of 4 percent unemployment within five years, as mandated by law. I think it is widely agreed that a growth rate of at least 4.5 to 5 percent is necessary to have an impact on the reduction of unemployment, and I would encourage this committee to clearly spell that out in any report language that may accompany legislation or in the provisions of any bill itself.

The function of the Fed should be to bring the supply of money and credit into line with the private and public needs of the nation, and with the Humphrey-Hawkins mandate of full resource use. As the last five years have shown, the current flexible language has just not been adequate to force the Fed to take this desired course of action. Therefore, Congress must issue such a policy directive to the Fed in specific legislative language, loudly and clearly, and in no uncertain terms.

For instance, the Federal Reserve Board has recently announced plans to raise the discount rate, the interest it charges member financial institutions for reserves. The result of this will be to jack up already high interest rates on everything from commercial loans, to home mortgages, and car loans. Our beginning recovery will be stopped dead in its tracks.

Their action is being taken unilaterally, without any semblance of accountability to any governmental entity or to the American people. Such action defies all precepts of our democratic government. The Fed has no checks and balances as do the Congressional, Executive, and Judicial branches of government. What we have here, I am afraid, are a few individuals, representing excessively narrow special interests, determining

the success or failure of the entire U.S. economy, and for that matter, the rejuvenation or destruction of the world economy.

Therefore, I also propose to amend current law by requiring the Fed to lower the discount rate so that real interest rates can effectively be reduced to their historic level of 2-4 percent. In addition to this, I strongly support the reauthorization and strengthening of the Credit Control Act of 1969, which gave the President standby power to institute credit controls "to reduce high levels of unemployment in any sector of the economy or to prevent or control inflation or recession." With the help of this legislation, the Government could take coordinated action to strengthen the recession weary housing, auto, and durable goods industries, for example, and could selectively distribute credit and apply different interest rates for farmers, small businesses, and middle and lower income consumers.

Such action is clearly within the American people's best interest, not to mention the best interest of the economy.

Finally, I hope this Committee will take a close look at the composition and length of service for the Federal Reserve Board, and the Open Market Committee. While I don't think Fed Board members should be elected by the public at large, I do think they should at least be accountable to those who are elected representatives of the people. I believe a seven year term for members is long enough, and I also think the Chairmanship should be allowed to be changed every four years, when Presidential elections take place. Also, the Board membership should be widened to include a large segment of the population. Largely unrepresented now are labor, industry, small business, farmers, consumer groups, and state and local governments.

Thank you.●

CAPTIVE NATIONS

HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1983

● Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the observance of the 25th anniversary of Captive Nations Week. Every year, since President Eisenhower proclaimed the observance of this solemn event, the U.S. Congress has supported and recognized the many groups and individuals who daily struggle for freedom in the many nations currently under Soviet domination. This year Congress is called upon again to renew its commitment to these brave peoples and to reaffirm our Nation's strong belief in man's inalienable right to self-determination.

Why is observance of this week so important? Today throughout the world whole nations are held captive to foreign despotisms: The Czechs, the Poles, the Hungarians, the East Germans, the Bulgarians, the Romanians, the Cambodians, the Afghans—and the list goes on.

Those who control the captive nations believe that we cannot last in our efforts to pursue freedom for our

country as well as in the protection of freedom for other nations. Silent acquiescence in the captivity of the oppressed is the first step toward the loss of our own freedom. In the struggle between government by coercion and government by the consent of the governed, in the struggle between totalitarianism and democracy, we as Americans need to be vocal in our philosophical commitments.

As we commemorate this week, let us keep in mind its importance and significance to all nations in quest of freedom.●

"LEGHOLD TRAP: EXPERT OPINIONS"

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to present to this Chamber the statement of Dr. George Whitney from his publication entitled, "Leghold Trap: Expert Opinions." Dr. Whitney is a veterinarian from Orange, Conn., in my congressional district, who has dedicated a great deal of his professional and his private life to passing legislation in Connecticut which would ban the use of the steel jaw leg-hold trap. I know that my colleagues will find his statement useful in considering legislation pending in the House.

VETERINARIANS AND TRAPPING

It seems to me that the veterinary profession should take a stand on the use of the steel-jawed leghold trap. Well-meaning wildlife biologists and Fish and Game Commissions address the issue from a wildlife management point of view and overtly fail to address the central issue.

From my point of view, the use of the steel-jawed leghold trap is unacceptably cruel. Veterinarians have been leaders in outlawing bullfighting, cockfighting, and dogfighting, one of which is in the same league with the leghold trap. I don't know how many animals are involved during the trapping season, but one is too many.

Our profession has been forceful in passing legislation requiring adequate cage space for all laboratory animals. All states have regulations requiring certain levels of maintenance for animals in pet shops. For example, in my state, even snakes in pet shops must be kept at proper temperatures. When the slaughter of animals for food took a minute or two, veterinarians said it should be instantaneous. Our profession was called on for leadership in writing many of these humane laws.

How then can we condone the use of the leghold trap? The wildlife biologists use terms such as management and population dynamics as though we were not capable of understanding such esoteric subjects. Nature has controlled and will continue to control over-population in every species except man, who may well be in greatest danger.

When species that are not trapped are considered, we find that nature is usually a good manager. Squirrels, rabbits, hares, and opossums are examples. One species, deer, when overpopulated, should be controlled by hunting, by harvesting them as if they were a crop.

This brings us to the problem of the frequent claim that those who are against the leghold trap are against hunting and fishing. I know no veterinarians who are in favor of the trap and none who are against hunting. After all, there is little difference between killing a chicken with a knife or killing a gamebird with a shotgun, except that the shotgun is usually quicker.

Farmers complain that raccoons destroy crops. I think farmers should make friends with coonhunters. A hunter and a good coondog can do more to reduce a raccoon population than traps could ever accomplish. Box traps are effective in corn fields.

I can't take exception to underwater traps or any trap that kills quickly. However, I have seen the ground and vegetation chewed for yards around a leghold trap. Many animals break teeth in their frantic efforts to be free of such traps. There is no doubt in my mind that if the average person walked one trap line, the repugnant sights would convince him or her that the leghold trap is an unacceptable cruel means of death for any animal.

Sometimes issues have strange bedfellows, and this one is no exception. Persons against using animals for research, plus many groups that have been at odds with the veterinary profession, are also working to outlaw the leghold trap. (I am reminded of counties where bootleggers and preachers work together to keep the county dry.)

The only valid argument for condoning the use of the leghold trap is economic. Most trappers augment their income with furs, and the states receive revenues from selling licenses. But should we condone cruelty for money? If the answer is yes, then we must also ask whether we should permit sports involving animals such as bull-, cock-, and dogfighting. They are not as cruel as the leghold trap.

Animal psychologists and neurologists agree that animals do suffer emotional and physical pain when caught in a steel-jawed leghold trap. But I don't think it takes a specialist to conclude that. I think veterinarians, both as decent, concerned human beings and as professionals, should oppose taking game when torture is involved.●

HONORING PAUL MASON,
AUTHOR OF "MASON'S
MANUAL OF LEGISLATIVE PRO-
CEDURE"

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding achievements of my good friend Paul Mason, one of this Nation's premier parliamentarians and a fixture of the California Legislature from the early 1920's to the 1960's.

Mr. Mason was born in Idaho and spent his early years there. He studied law at Stanford University, from

which he also received a masters degree in political science in 1923. He passed the State bar examination and was admitted to the practice of law in California in that year.

In the same year, Mr. Mason began his illustrious career in the California State Legislature. He worked at the senate desk during the 1923 session of the legislature where one of his duties was to act as parliamentarian. He became the assistant legislative counsel in 1924 and served in that capacity until 1927, when he became senate parliamentarian. He held the post of senate parliamentarian until 1953.

During 1930 and 1931, Mr. Mason compiled the annotated Constitution of California, which is a 2,400-page, 2-volume work. Mr. Mason is perhaps most well known, however, for authoring "Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure," which is a compilation of the law governing decisionmaking in public bodies. The first edition of the manual was published in 1933 and it has been revised since then to remain current. The manual is based on a thorough study of American court decisions and a review of authorities from every source.

The Council of State Governments has advised me that the manual is now used exclusively in 41 of the 50 State legislatures and used in conjunction with other sources in the remaining bodies. The manual has also been used by many other deliberative bodies within our country, including the Alaska Constitutional Convention. It is recognized internationally as one of the primary sources of authoritative information on the law and practice governing legislative procedure. Among others, the Governments of India, Pakistan, and Guam have also officially adopted the manual and incorporated its provisions within the rules governing their legislative bodies.

An additional contribution to the California Legislature, working with a senate committee between the 1939 and 1941 sessions, Mr. Mason revised the senate rules and the joint rules of the California Legislature, simplifying the procedure and removing provisions that had become obsolete. This represented the first time that any State legislatures' rules of procedure had been modernized.

Mr. Mason has also helped several other States update their rules. He helped the Wisconsin and Illinois State Legislatures, in 1964 and 1966 respectively, to revise their rules of procedure and organization.

The results of a study conducted by a commission reviewing the effectiveness of legislative bodies are indicative of the success that Mr. Mason has had over the years. The commission selected the five most effective legislatures, and three of them had adopted procedural rules that had been developed

by Mr. Mason—California, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

In addition to his extensive public service contributions, Mr. Mason has engaged in many other activities. He has taught a number of classes, including several taught during a year at the Southern Illinois University. He also served as a member of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws for 5 years; director of motor vehicles in California for 5 years; president of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators; legislative secretary to Gov. Goodwin Knight during the years that Knight was Governor; a member of the Constitution Revision Commission of California and a member of its executive and drafting committee. He has also served as parliamentarian for many public groups and voluntary associations.

It is Mr. Mason's opinion that the purpose of rules of procedure are to aid organizations in reaching decisions on matters before them in the simplest and most direct manner. He believes that parliamentary law is in fact law, that the courts have the final say as to what the law is, and that all actions taken in making a decision must comply with the law or run the risk of being overturned by anyone who contests them.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mason is a great American. He has served the people of the State of California and the Nation well. It is a great privilege and honor for me to be able to call him my friend, and I take great pride in being able to rise today to share with my colleagues some of his many accomplishments.●

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT GUILTY OF HEINOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, soon we will observe a grim anniversary—in September it will be 10 years since the military government of General Augusto Pinochet seized power in Chile. In the past decade, the Chilean Government has been guilty of some of the most heinous human rights violations in this hemisphere.

Amnesty International has, over these years, investigated the cases of the disappeared, the detained, the exiled, and the murdered under the Pinochet regime. In its most recent report, the widely respected human rights organization has concluded that "the use of torture has been a constant feature of the security forces' practice" since the coup, and that the methods of torture used "were characterized by their extreme brutality." I

would like to submit for the RECORD one of the many well-documented cases provided by Amnesty International in its report, "Chile: Evidence of Torture."

I do so in the hope that my colleagues will pause to consider the awful human costs inflicted as a consequence of our own role in destabilizing the previous Government in Chile, and of our continued failure to make human rights a centerpiece of our Latin American policy.

CASE No. 4

Anonymous

PERSONAL DETAILS

She is 19. Before her arrest she was training to be a social worker. Since her release she has been unemployed. She is unmarried. The man she lived with before her arrest is now in prison and she lives with her uncle.

STATE OF HEALTH BEFORE ARREST

She was in good health.

TIME AND PLACE OF ARREST AND DETENTION

She was arrested in Santiago in the first quarter of 1981. No arrest-warrant was shown. She was taken to the CNI centre in the city and held there until her release 19 days later.

DURATION OF ALLEGED TORTURE

She claimed that while she was at the CNI centre she was tortured on 17 days, on the last three of which the torture was exclusively psychological.

INTERROGATION AND TORTURE

Her account of events was as follows:

During interrogation she was slapped all over the body and punched in the face, breasts and abdomen. She was kicked on the buttocks and backs of the thighs, usually while lying down. On one occasion when she was in her cell an interrogator seized her hair and banged the back and right side of her head against the wall. She did not lose consciousness. She was electrically tortured. She was stretched out on a metal bed with hands and feet bound. She was given shocks on the temples, chest and heel. A metal object was applied to her vaginal labia and she was electrically tortured there, but the device was not forced inside.

On about the eighth day she was sexually tortured. She was stripped naked and her blindfold was removed. She was made to lie on the floor then kicked and raped by four men, one of whom subjected her to fellatio. This type of torture lasted about an hour. They also threatened to violate her with a dog and to lock her in a room with rats.

She was told the man she had been living with had been killed. She was then taken into a room where a corpse lay with its face covered and told it was this man. She knew it was not however, as the body's height and build were different from his. The corpse had been split open down the middle and there were wounds on the abdomen. It was beginning to decompose, and she was forced to lie right by it facing it. At one stage the towel was removed from its decomposing face.

On five occasions she was taken into a small, very hot room and left there for a few minutes. She had a burning feeling all over but did not think she actually was burned.

She was taken into a room full of rats, but managed to jump up on a bed and so escaped from them. She was threatened: the interrogators said they would kill her, the

man she had been living with and her parents. She was also insulted and called a whore.

On each of the last five days of her imprisonment a "friendly" interrogator visited her. He was very fatherly and asked her about her friendships and her life history. He repeatedly assured her (almost hypnotizing her in the process) that she had been very well treated.

She was partially deprived of sleep for the first 14 days, getting only a few hours' sleep between each interrogation session. She was held incommunicado throughout her 19 days at the CNI centre. She was blindfold all the time except when in her cell, when being sexually tortured and when confronted with the corpse. She was naked during several of the torture sessions; the rest of the time she wore overalls and zapatillas.

She was handcuffed all the time (including when she ate) except when she went to the toilet. The food was adequate. The day after her arrival at the CNI centre, she was photographed in her cell, which was about 3m by 2m and contained a concrete bunk, blankets and a pillow.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND/OR ATTENTION DURING DETENTION

On arrival at the CNI centre she was examined by a man, probably, she thought, a doctor. The examination included taking her pulse and blood pressure. She was examined again before release.

After every torture session she was medically examined and her pulse and blood pressure were taken.

The "friendly" interrogator arranged for a doctor to examine her. The doctor said she had caught cold, said she should have more blankets and gave her some tablets.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN TORTURE

Before she was sexually tortured she was injected with an unknown substance in the right cubital fossa. (She could not tell who gave her the injection.) She was also injected in the right shoulder.

EARLY SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED

Her recollection of the first 14 days at the CNI centre was hazy as she had partially lost her sense of time. All she wanted to do was die, and she asked them to kill her rather than keep torturing her. She tried to commit suicide. She fainted several times while being tortured, then recovered consciousness in her cell. She had pains all over her body after being beaten and electrically tortured. She had headaches and vomited (she said there was blood in the vomit).

After torture she could not walk very well and her arms, legs and hands were swollen. This condition lasted for about a month. The skin on her right buttock and the outside of her thigh was discoloured but the discolouration faded quite fast. Apart from that she had no marks on her body.

After her release she lost her appetite and her upper abdomen ached after eating; and for some time after release she felt as though she were sleep-walking. She could not weep even though she was miserable. She felt utterly indifferent to everything and wanted to be left alone. She was bothered by noise and light, which gave her a headache. She often lay awake at night; at other times she had nightmares.

She lost 13kg while in detention. (After release she went to a doctor because she was aching all over, especially her back and left knee, and because of a vaginal discharge and irritation. She was treated for a pelvic inflammation disease and urinary tract infection.)

She did not menstruate for the first three months after release and since then has done so somewhat irregularly, her periods being heavier and much more painful than before. Since her release, she has had headaches, especially at the back of the head and around the temples. She went to an optician who told her she needed spectacles. Probably, however, this visual defect is not of recent origin.

For a short time after release she had respiratory difficulties: she coughed and expectorated and had spells of whistling and gasping when trying to breathe.

Toward the end of her time at the CNI centre she could no longer recall what had happened to her and was not sure whether she had been hypnotized. This loss of memory persisted even after she had been released. She wanted to be alone. Her sleep was disturbed by nightmares; she was afraid and had difficulty falling asleep. Later she went to a psychiatrist and had group therapy. In mid-1981 she broke down during a session with her psychiatrist; then she began to remember what had happened to her at the CNI centre. She had a traumatic experience and spent 15 days in a psychiatric hospital. Gradually she began to remember everything that had occurred at the CNI centre.

After leaving the hospital she was in a rehabilitation centre for a week, then visited her parents. On several occasions she has behaved as though she were being tortured—has cried, screamed and flung herself about. This last occurred early in 1982. She has been treated with medication.

PRESENT SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED

Her left knee and back (around the spinal column) still ache when she moves them. She can now breathe normally again and a recent chest X-ray revealed nothing abnormal.

Recently she has had several bouts of vomiting and a heavy feeling in the stomach and acid reflux after eating. It still occasionally hurts when she urinates; however, her doctor has not found any bacteria in her urine.

Her menstrual cycle is somewhat irregular and her periods are heavier than before. She gets menstrual pain during the first three days of each period.

She gets headaches at the back of the head and around the temples. They last about two hours and are bad enough to make her lie down. She has difficulty reading and can do so only for about half an hour at a time without getting a headache. She cannot concentrate for long stretches, and is apt to get restless and feel cooped up. She feels different from how she was before she was arrested and likes to be left on her own.

She suffers from insomnia and awakens easily. She feels more withdrawn and nervous. She still sees a psychiatrist, who has treated her with chlorpromazine, imipramine and sleeping tablets.

CLINICAL EXAMINATION (NEARLY 14 MONTHS AFTER THE ALLEGED TORTURE)

She seemed somewhat tense and melancholy but was cooperative. In the abdominal region there was tenderness in the upper epigastrium and in both iliac fossae. (A gynaecological examination was not carried out.) There was tenderness over the spinal process of thoracic vertebrae II, III, VIII, IX AND X.

CONCLUSION

She said her memory was impaired for about four months and she could not remember certain things she has now said happened to her at the CNI centre.

There are several plausible psychiatric explanations for this. She may be suffering from a reactive psychosis, as is suggested by her loss of time sense, low state of mind plus suicidal thoughts and the fact that she has clearly experienced sufficient emotional trauma to justify such a diagnosis. Or she may have been the victim of a form of hypnotic suggestion, leading her to "forget" what the authorities had done to her and to accept their views totally. Or else her condition may constitute a type of defence mechanism involving a denial of what she went through. Most likely, however, it is a combination of all three.

The medical delegates found complete consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described. The findings of their examination, carried out nearly 14 months after the alleged torture, were consistent also with the symptoms described.●

SNEAK ATTACK ON FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS MUST BE HALTED

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a provision enacted in last year's Budget Act which has had the disproportionate effect of cutting food stamp benefits to families with elderly and handicapped members residing in public housing projects.

Under the 1982 Budget Reconciliation Act, the Department of Agriculture was granted authority to "streamline and simplify" the food stamp program. Under final regulations published last month, the so-called shelter deduction for food stamp recipients has been eliminated. This provision is both irrational and inequitable as it arbitrarily reduces food stamp benefits to select numbers of poor.

Elimination of the variable deduction for excess shelter costs (rent or mortgage plus utilities and telephone that exceed 50 percent of income after other deductions have been subtracted) and replacement of it with combined standard shelter deduction of \$140 has resulted in an average benefit cut of \$11. Under the old law, food stamp beneficiaries could take \$85 in the standard deduction and were allowed added deductions for utilities. The net effect of the new deduction is to cut benefits to food stamp recipients in public housing projects where the need is the greatest.

About two-thirds of all elderly food stamp households now claim the shelter deduction and for 18 percent of them—those residing in severe climates which result in costly energy

bills—the loss would mean at least \$18 a month.

The impact upon food stamp beneficiaries in my own city of New York has been especially severe. I have received many letters from beneficiaries who can least afford cuts in their food stamps as they live in public housing projects and their only source of income remains social security. One 82-year-old woman in particular was notified that her food stamps would be cut from \$68 to \$33 and her only income is her monthly social security check of \$381. Another letter noted a cut from \$71 to \$36 and this elderly woman lives on her \$267.50 monthly social security check. Finally, the case of Barbara Keller, a homebound food stamp recipient with diabetes and arthritis has had her food stamp allotment cut from \$67 to \$38 at the same time while relying upon her monthly income of \$370 to help her pay the rest of her bills. Clearly, all these cases demonstrate the injustice of the standard deduction and reflect a backdoor budget cut to the elderly and the handicapped for whom the program was designed to help.

I do not believe that anyone in Congress would argue that these people should have their food stamps cut. However, unless the Department of Agriculture reverses itself on this matter, this pattern of injustice will be allowed to perpetuate.

In my capacity as an original member of the Select Committee on Aging, I intend to work to reverse this regulation and restore equity to the food stamp program so that the very people who need these food stamps the most are not victimized at the expense of what is so glibly dubbed as administrative simplification of food stamps.●

RETIRED ADMIRALS AND THE CENTER FOR DEFENSE INFORMATION

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the media, public, and Members of Congress are the recipients of information from resource groups on a variety of subjects. The quality of this information varies and it is useful to understand the political and ideological bias that animates the source.

One such group is the Center for Defense Information and its director, retired Rear Adm. Gene Larocque.

Recently, Admiral Larocque appeared on Soviet television which prompted a response from a large number of retired admirals. This response took the form of a full page advertisement in the July 20, 1983,

Washington Times. It is of such interest and importance that I herewith share it with my colleagues:

[From the Washington Times, July 20, 1983]

WE THINK THAT IT IS TIME TO LET THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW WHERE THE VAST MAJORITY OF THEIR RETIRED U.S. NAVY ADMIRALS STAND.

(Retired Rear Admiral Larocque's appearance on Soviet television to condemn the policies of the United States is contrary to our precepts and, we think, injurious to the best interests of our country.)

While we unequivocally defend his First Amendment right to express his views, we question Rear Admiral Larocque's judgment in using a totalitarian state controlled medium for the purpose. To an equal degree we question the wisdom of people, both in and out of the government, who rely on selected, biased institutions with quasi-military spokesmen, to oppose initiatives to rebuild the nation's defense.

As a recent daily publication pointed out in part, those "who consistently oppose almost every new U.S. weapon system, while just as consistently apologizing for every new Soviet weapons deployment, may be—and should be—losing their credibility because of that consistency."

As a case in point, we agree with the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, when he questions the bias of the 'Center For Defense Information' (a private, non-government organization) in its implied assumption regarding an anti-satellite system, that there is "no threat to peace if the Soviets have a system deployed, as they do, but it somehow would risk a war in space if the United States even tests such a system." (Congressional Record, House—June 14, 1983, page H3907)

We deplore the attempt of certain officers, without access to the latest classified information, to advance—under the cover of their retired rank—their own biases for the reasoned conclusion of the professional active military officers, who are briefed daily on Soviet progress in weapons development and deployment.

We particularly consider reprehensible the use of Soviet television by a retired flag officer—in this case Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, Director, The Center For Defense Information—to condemn the policies of the United States, his own country. (See: Washington Post, June 13, 1983; Time Magazine, June 27, 1983)

We, the undersigned, believe we are only a sample of the overwhelming majority of lifetime professionals who, regardless of individual views on specific weapon systems, would never, under any circumstances, permit themselves to be used as "front men" for Soviet propaganda.

SIGNATURES RECEIVED AS OF JULY 18, 1983

Rear Admiral J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Inspector General, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Frank Akers, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Fleet Air Alameda.

Rear Admiral John M. Alford, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander Military Sealift Command.

Rear Admiral John H. Alvis, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.

Admiral George W. Anderson, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Herbert H. Anderson, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Policy, Plans & NSC Affairs, Sec. Def. (ISA).

Rear Admiral Roy G. Anderson, USN (Ret.), Former Navy Member, Weapon Systems Evaluation Groups JCS.

Rear Admiral Clyde C. Andrews, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Commander, Naval Air Systems Command for R&D.

Rear Admiral J. J. Appleby, (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commandant, Armed Forces Industrial College.

Vice Admiral Parker Armstrong, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Research & Development, Naval Operations.

Admiral Jackson D. Arnold, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Material.

Rear Admiral Murr E. Arnold, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant, 11th Naval District.

Vice Admiral Frederick L. Ashworth, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Vice Admiral Evan P. Aurand, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Anti-Submarine Warfare Forces, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Donald G. Baer, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief Naval Material.

Rear Admiral Fred E. Bakutis, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier.

Vice Admiral Robert B. Baldwin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Vice Admiral F.A. Bardshar, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Task Force 77.

Rear Admiral John M. Barrett, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Logistics Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Thomas E. Bass, II USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotillas (Nine & Three).

Rear Admiral Hadley Batcheller, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Charleston Naval Shipyard.

Vice Admiral Walter H. Baumberger, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Vice Admiral George F. Beardsley, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Material.

Rear Admiral T. L. Bechnell, Jr., (SC) USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Defense Fuel Supply Center.

Rear Admiral F. Julian Becton, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Naval Inspector General.

Rear Admiral John K. Beling, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Iceland Defense Force.

Rear Admiral Roy S. Benson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Karl J. Bernstein, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Iceland Defense Force.

Vice Admiral Philip A. Beshany, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy CNO (Submarine Warfare).

Rear Admiral Dean Black, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Defense Atomic Support Agency.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Blicck, (SC) USN (Ret.), Former Commanding Officer, Naval Resale and Support.

Vice Admiral Francis J. Blouin, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans & Policies).

Admiral Walter F. Boone, USN (Ret.), Former U.S. Representative Standing Group NATO.

Vice Admiral C. T. Booth, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Jr. USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).

Rear Admiral Paul C. Boyd, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Vice Admiral Jon L. Boyes, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director General (NICSSMA) NATO.

Rear Admiral Frank A. Brandley, USN (Ret.), Former Chief Naval Air Advanced Training.

Admiral William F. Bringle, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.

Rear Admiral James A. Brown, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Norfolk Naval Shipyard.

Rear Admiral S. R. Brown, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy CNO—(Fleet Ops & Readiness).

Vice Admiral C. R. Bryan, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Sea System Command.

Vice Admiral C. F. Bryant, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Operational Training Command, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Buchanan, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant, 14th Naval District.

Rear Admiral Raymond W. Burk, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command.

Admiral Arleigh Burke, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral John L. Butts, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander Carrier Division One.

Vice Admiral M.W. Cagle, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Education and Training.

Rear Admiral H.H. Caldwell, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier.

Vice Admiral Turner F. Caldwell, USN (Ret.), Former Director ASW Programs, Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral William M. Callaghan, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Mediterranean.

Vice Admiral William M. Callaghan, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Far East.

Vice Admiral James F. Calvert, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. First Fleet.

Rear Admiral Lucien Capone, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Director, Inter-American Defense College.

Rear Admiral Martin D. Carmody, USN (Ret.), Former Navy Inspector General.

Rear Admiral Ralph H. Camahan, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval District Washington.

Admiral Robert B. Camey, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Operations.

Vice Admiral Alvin D. Chandler, USN (Ret.), Former Logistic Plans, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral John D. Chase, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics.

Vice Admiral John L. Chew, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Taiwan Defense Command.

Rear Admiral K.C. Childers, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Naval Air Systems Command Representative, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral J.C. Christiansen, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air Warfare).

Rear Admiral K.J. Christoph, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff U.S. Readiness Command.

Rear Admiral William F. Clifford, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group 12.

Rear Admiral L.D. Coates, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Research.

Rear Admiral Phillip P. Cole, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Joseph L. Coleman, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Base Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Collins, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Task Force Seventy Three.

Rear Admiral Walter V. Combs, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Warren M. Cone, USN (Ret.), Former J-6 Staff, U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe.

Vice Admiral Thomas F. Connolly, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air Warfare.

Rear Admiral Robert C. Connolly, II, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Inter-American Defense College.

Rear Admiral Ralph E. Cook, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Security Group.

Rear Admiral S.M. Cooley, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Patrol Wings, Pacific.

Vice Admiral Damon W. Cooper, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Striking Force, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Josua W. Cooper, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of the Military Assistance Group, Norway.

Rear Admiral Frank W. Corley, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Iberian Atlantic Area.

Rear Admiral Peter Corradi, (CEC), USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Civil Engineers.

Rear Admiral John T. Coughlin, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant to Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral J.S. Coyle, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Training Command, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Kenneth Craig, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Jacksonville.

Rear Admiral Earl R. Crawford, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Staff, European Command.

Rear Admiral John Crumpacker, (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Chief Bureau of Supplies & Accounts.

Rear Admiral Robert R. Crutchfield, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla Six.

Vice Admiral Walter L. Curtis, USN (Ret.), Former Special Representative of The Secretary of Defense.

Rear Admiral James A. Dare, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, South Atlantic Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral John F. Davidson, USN (Ret.), Former Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy.

Admiral Donald C. Davis, USN (Ret.), Former Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Vice Admiral George M. Davis, (MC), USN (Ret.), Former Surgeon General, U.S. Navy.

Rear Admiral John B. Davis, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Operations Support Command, Pacific.

Rear Admiral T.F. Dedman, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Iberian Atlantic Area.

Vice Admiral Francis C. Denebrink, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Military Sea Transportation Service.

Rear Admiral Jeremiah A. Denton, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant Armed Forces Staff College.

Vice Admiral Vincent P. dePoix, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Rear Admiral John H. Dick, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines.

Vice Admiral Glynn R. Donaho, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Military Sea Transportation Service.

Rear Admiral H. C. Donley, Jr. (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Defense Construction Supply Center.

Rear Admiral Marshall E. Dornin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Vice Admiral J. H. Doyle, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Surface Warfare).

Rear Admiral Raymond F. Dubois, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group, Western Pacific.

Rear Admiral C. H. Duerfeldt, USN (Ret.), Former ComFair Hawaii-Commander, Barrier Force.

Rear Admiral Alene B. Durek, (NC), USN (Ret.), Former Director, Navy Nurse Corps.

Vice Admiral Ralph Earle, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Base Commander, Newport, RI.

Rear Admiral Paul J. Early, USN (Ret.), Former Director of Ocean Surveillance.

Rear Admiral Earl R. Eastwood, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Middle East Force.

Vice Admiral C. E. Ekstrom, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Sixth Fleet.

Rear Admiral Donald T. Eller, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Chief of Staff-Administration, NATO.

Rear Admiral Ernest M. Eller, USN (Ret.), Former Director of Naval History.

Rear Admiral George F. Ellis, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, South Atlantic Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral William H. Ellis, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Base, Norfolk.

Rear Admiral Paul H. Engel, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command.

Rear Admiral Walter M. Enger, (CEC), USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Civil Engineers.

Rear Admiral Horace H. Epes, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, (ISA).

Rear Admiral Robert B. Erly, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Iberian Atlantic Area.

Rear Admiral Arthur G. Esch, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruisers-Destroyers, Seventh Fleet.

Vice Admiral Carl F. Espe, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral C. T. Faulders, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.

Rear Admiral Edward L. Feightner, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.

Admiral Harry D. Felt, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Pacific.

Rear Admiral W. E. Ferrall, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, 13th Naval District.

Vice Admiral John G. Finneran, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Second Fleet.

Rear Admiral John R. Fisher, (CEC), USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Pacific Fleet Seabees.

Rear Admiral W. R. Flanagan, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Forces Caribbean.

Rear Admiral Allan F. Fleming, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Mediterranean.

Rear Admiral H. J. P. Foley, Jr. (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Navy Aviation Supply Officer.

Vice Admiral B. B. Forbes, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy & Chief of Staff CINCLANT CINCLANTFLT.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Fowler, USN (Ret.), Former Director of Logistics, U.S. Pacific Command.

Rear Admiral Nobert Frankenberger, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

Rear Admiral Dewitt L. Freeman, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Division Four.

Rear Admiral Rowland G. Freeman III, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake.

Rear Admiral Mark P. Frudden, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Surface Group Western Pacific.

Rear Admiral R. Byron Fuller, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Battle Group Four.

Vice Admiral Walter D. Gaddis, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics).

Admiral I. J. Galantin, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Material.

Rear Admiral Richard T. Gaskill, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Politico-Military Policy & Plans, Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Donald Gay, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Wings Pacific.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Gerhard, USN (Ret.), Former DCOS, Plans, Operators & Intelligence, SACLANC.

Rear Admiral Filmore B. Gilkeson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Eleventh Naval District.

Rear Admiral Richard P. Glass, USN (Ret.), Former Special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Gendeman, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Safety Center.

Rear Admiral A. S. Goodfellow, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force.

Vice Admiral Arthur R. Gralla, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Ordnance Systems Command.

Rear Admiral E. B. Grantham, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Staff, Commander in Chief Pacific.

Rear Admiral Norm Green, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Group Six.

Vice Admiral Howard E. Greer, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Forces, Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral Charles D. Griffin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

Vice Admiral Charles H. Griffiths, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Submarine Warfare).

Rear Admiral William H. Groverman, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Western Sea Frontier.

Rear Admiral William S. Guest, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Military Sealift, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Frank S. Haak, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Information Systems Division, CNO.

Rear Admiral Mayo A. Hadden, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Wings, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Grover B. H. Hall, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Hawaii.

Rear Admiral Robert J. Hanks, USN (Ret.), Former Director Strategic Plans & Policy, Navy Department.

Vice Admiral Patrick J. Hannifin, USN (Ret.), Former Director Joint Staff, JCS.

Vice Admiral Frederick J. Harlfinger, USN (Ret.), Former Director Naval Intelligence.

Rear Admiral William H. Harris, USN (Ret.), Former COMMEDATACK Electronic Warfare Wing, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral William L. Harris, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake.

Rear Admiral C. Monroe Hart, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Rear Admiral Paul E. Hartmann, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Vice Admiral H. L. Harty, USN (Ret.), Former Senior Naval Member, UN Military Staff Committee & Commander Eastern Sea Frontier.

Vice Admiral John T. Hayward, USN (Ret.), Former President, U.S. Naval War College.

Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Operations.

Vice Admiral Truman J. Hedding, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant to Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Henning, USN (Ret.), Former Inspector General, Naval Ships.

Rear Admiral Lawrence Heyworth, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Staff, CINCPAC.

Rear Admiral James B. Hildreth, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotillas, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Andrew J. Hill, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant Naval District, Washington.

Rear Admiral Clarence A. Hill Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower).

Rear Admiral Wellington T. Hines, USN (Ret.), Former Fleet Readiness Rep., Bureau, Naval Weapons.

Rear Admiral Roy F. Hoffmann, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Mine Warfare Force.

Vice Admiral Reynold D. Hogle, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fifth Naval District.

Admiral James L. Holloway, III, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral John B. Holmes, (DC) USN (Ret.), Former Commanding Officer, Regional Dental Center, Norfolk.

Rear Admiral Carl O. Holmquist, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Research.

Rear Admiral Billy D. Holder, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Strategic Plans & Policy Control Division, CNO.

Admiral Ephraim P. Holmes, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet & Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral L. V. Honsinger, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief Bureau of Ships.

Rear Admiral L. E. Hopkins, (SC) USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command.

Rear Admiral William H. House, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Air Warfare Division, CNO.

Rear Admiral Lester E. Hubbell, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Destroyer Flotilla Six.

Rear Admiral Harry Hull, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla 10.

Rear Admiral William C. Hushing, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Admiral John J. Hyland, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Eugene S. Ince, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Security Group Command.

Rear Admiral William D. Irvin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Joseph A. Jaap, USN (Ret.), Former CINCPAC Rep., Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff & SAC.

Vice Admiral Andrew McB. Jackson, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, (Plans & Policy).

Rear Admiral P.W. Jackson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Division 14.

Rear Admiral Ralph K. James, USN (Ret.), Former Chief, Bureau of Ships.

Rear Admiral Frederick E. Janney, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Logistic Support Force, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Henry J. Johnson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Division.

Vice Admiral Nels C. Johnson, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Joint Staff of the JCS.

Rear Admiral Ralph C. Johnson, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant, 15th Naval District.

Admiral Roy L. Johnson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Admiral Means Johnston, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

Rear Admiral Carlton B. Jones, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Forces, Mananas.

Rear Admiral Robert R. Jortberg, (CEC), USN (Ret.), Former Director, Shore Facilities Programming Division.

Rear Admiral C.A. Karaberis, USN (Ret.), Former Manager, ASW Project Office.

Rear Admiral A.L. Kelln, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Admiral Isaac Campbell Kidd, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet & Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

Vice Admiral Ingolf N. Kiland, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Ed R. King, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Mid-East Force.

Vice Admiral J.H. King, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Director for Operations, JCS.

Admiral G.E.R. Kinnear, II, USN (Ret.), Former U.S. Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee.

Rear Admiral Louis J. Kirn, USN (Ret.), Former Defense Attache, U.S. Embassy, London, England.

Rear Admiral Wm. L. Knickerbocker, (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Defense Medical Supply Center.

Rear Admiral Arthur K. Knoizen, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Legislative Affairs, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Ferdinand B. Koch, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Aircraft Carrier Programs Division, Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Herman J. Kossler, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant, Sixth Naval District.

Rear Admiral Paul L. Lacy, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet.

Vice Admiral Harold O. Larson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, MSTs, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton, USN (Ret.), Former Director Naval Intelligence School.

Vice Admiral Julien J. LeBourgeois, USN (Ret.), Former President, Naval War College.

Vice Admiral Fitzhugh Lee, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant, National War College.

Vice Admiral Kent L. Lee, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.

Rear Admiral G.W. Lenox, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Light Attack Wing, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral William N. Leonard, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Safety Center.

Vice Admiral Ruthven E. Libby, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, First Fleet.

Rear Admiral James B. Linder, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Taiwan Defense Command.

Rear Admiral William H. Livingston, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Air, Surface, & Electronic Warfare, Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Thomas A. Long, (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.

Vice Admiral V.L. Lowrance, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral John J. Lynch, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Striking Forces South.

Rear Admiral Harvey E. Lyon, USN (Ret.), Former Project Manager, Trident Project.

Vice Admiral William P. Mack, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Macpherson, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Air Advanced Training.

Rear Admiral Thomas L. Malone, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Technical Training.

Rear Admiral Robert C. Mandeville, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief Naval Material Command (Logistics).

Rear Admiral G. Patrick March, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Electronic Warfare & Cryptology Div. OPNAV.

Rear Admiral John L. Marocchi, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director, National Security Agency.

Vice Admiral William I. Martin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Rear Admiral Forsyth Massey, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Quonset.

Rear Admiral H. Spencer Matthews, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Air Warfare & Aviation Training, Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Brian McCauley, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Mine Forces—Haiphong Channel & Suez.

Rear Admiral Thomas R. McClellan, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air System Command.

Rear Admiral William R. McClendon, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Attack Carrier Striking Force, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral R. B. McClinton, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Base, Charleston, S.C.

Rear Admiral F. D. McCorkle, USN (Ret.), Former President, Board of Inspection & Survey.

Rear Admiral Leo B. McCuddin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Division Three.

Admiral David L. McDonald, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Lucien B. McDonald, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Military Sea Transport Service, Far East.

Rear Admiral Rhodam Y. McElroy, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Legislative Affairs, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Robert P. McKenzie, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Forces Caribbean.

Rear Admiral E. B. McKinney, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Forces Korea.

Vice Admiral Ephraim R. McLean, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser Division Two.

Rear Admiral Robert W. McNitt, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower).

Rear Admiral John H. McQuilkin, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyard.

Rear Admiral W. K. Mendenhall, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. European Command.

Rear Admiral Jeffrey C. Metzger, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director, Antisubmarine Warfare Programs.

Rear Admiral Edward F. Metzger, (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Pacific Fleet Supply Officer.

Admiral F. H. Michaelis, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Material.

Rear Admiral Floyd H. Miller, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group One.

Vice Admiral G. E. Miller, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Sixth Fleet.

Rear Admiral George H. Miller, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Navy Long Range Objectives Group.

Rear Admiral Ward S. Miller, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Base, Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Vice Admiral Charles S. Minter, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chairman NATO Military Committee.

Rear Admiral C. N. Mitchell, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director, Navy Education and Training.

Rear Admiral A. J. Monger, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air Warfare).

Rear Admiral Henry S. Monroe, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Training Command, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Jack P. Monroe, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines.

Rear Admiral James W. Montgomery, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command.

Rear Admiral Michael U. Moore, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Group Two.

Rear Admiral Robert B. Moore, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Division Five.

Rear Admiral Robert L. Moore, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief Bureau of Ships.

Vice Admiral Joseph P. Moorer, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN (Ret.), Former CNO and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rear Admiral Max K. Morris, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant of Midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy.

Rear Admiral A. G. Mumma, USN (Ret.), Former Chief, Bureau of Ships.

Rear Admiral Ralph F. Murphy, Jr., (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics & Readiness, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral George R. Muse, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines.

Vice Admiral Lloyd M. Mustin, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Defense Nuclear Agency.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Nace, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Southern Command.

Rear Admiral James W. Nance, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral William T. Nelson, USN (Ret.), Former Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Denmark.

Vice Admiral John H. Nicholson, USN (Ret.), Former Vice Director, Joint Strategic Targeting Staff.

Rear Admiral R. E. Nicholson, USN (Ret.), Former Battle Group Commander.

Rear Admiral Emmet O'Beirne, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Field Command, DASA.

Rear Admiral O. H. Oberg, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans & Operations, CINCPACFLT.

Rear Admiral Leslie J. O'Brien, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Edward J. O'Donnell, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Base Guantanamo.

Vice Admiral James W. O'Grady, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff, SACLANT.

Rear Admiral Howard E. Orem, USN (Ret.), Former Navy Member, Joint Strategic Survey Committee, JCS.

Rear Admiral Edward C. Outlaw, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Task Force 77.

Rear Admiral Roger W. Paine, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Training Command Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Palmer, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Vice Admiral Edward N. Parker, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Rear Admiral G. Serpell Patrick, USN (Ret.), Former Naval Inspector General.

Rear Admiral John B. Pearson, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Bureau of Aeronautics Rep. Western District.

Rear Admiral Eugene J. Pettier, (CEC), USN (Ret.), Former Chief, Bureau of Yards & Docks.

Vice Admiral Forrest S. Petersen, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.

Rear Admiral W. F. Petrovic, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

Rear Admiral Chester G. Phillips, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Director, National Security Agency.

Rear Admiral Ben B. Pickett, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Staff, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Frank L. Pinney, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Operational Test & Evaluation Force.

Vice Admiral Robert B. Pirie, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).

Rear Admiral George F. Pittard, USN (Ret.), Former Chairman, Ship Characteristics Board.

Vice Admiral Douglas C. Plate, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander in Chief, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Donald T. Poe, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Naval Communications.

Rear Admiral William S. Post, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Task Force Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Richard R. Pratt, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Arthur W. Price, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Force Seventh Fleet.

Vice Admiral Frank H. Price, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Surface Warfare.

Rear Admiral Walter H. Price, USN (Ret.), Former Commandant, 11th Naval District.

Admiral Alfred M. Pride, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Schuyler N. Pyne, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, New York Naval Shipyard.

Vice Admiral W. F. Raborn, USN (Ret.), "Father" of Polaris Submarine Weapon System.

Vice Admiral Thomas C. Ragan, USN (Ret.), Former Chief, U.S. Naval Mission, Brazil.

Rear Admiral James D. Ramage, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Forces, Caribbean.

Vice Admiral W. T. Rapp, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Third Fleet.

Vice Admiral William L. Read, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Surface Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice Admiral Earl F. Rectanus, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Secretary of Defense (Resources & Management).

Rear Admiral Allan L. Reed, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Rear Admiral James R. Reedy, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Task Force 77.

Vice Admiral William L. Rees, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice Admiral Eli T. Reich, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Assistant Secretary, Defense.

Rear Admiral Joseph E. Rice, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Electronic Systems Command.

Vice Admiral Robert H. Rice, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser Division One.

Rear Admiral H. G. Rich, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Iceland Defense Force.

Vice Admiral David C. Richardson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Sixth Fleet.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Riera, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific.

Rear Admiral Maurice H. Rindskopf, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Deep Submergence Program.

Admiral Horacio Rivero, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

Rear Admiral William D. Robertson, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Vice Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Rear Admiral W. F. Rodee, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air, San Diego.

Rear Admiral David M. Rubel, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director Command, Control & Communications, CNO.

Rear Admiral Edward A. Ruckner, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy CNO for Research, Development, Test & Evaluation.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Rumble, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

Admiral James S. Russell, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Russell, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan.

Vice Admiral L. S. Sabin, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

Vice Admiral Robert S. Salzer, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Surface Forces, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Merrill H. Sappington, USN (Ret.), Former Acting Director, Weapon System Evaluation Group, DOD.

Rear Admiral Louis R. Sarosdy, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.

Vice Admiral Arnold F. Schade, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Submarine Forces, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Raymond J. Schneider, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Electronic Systems Command.

Rear Admiral G. J. Schuller, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific.

Rear Admiral Floyd B. Schultz, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships.

Rear Admiral James H. Scott, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Tactical Wings, Atlantic.

Vice Admiral Harry E. Sears, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Carrier Division Fourteen.

Rear Admiral Kenneth P. Sears, (CEC), USN (Ret.), Former Vice Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Rear Admiral Carl J. Seiberlich, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command.

Rear Admiral Leslie H. Sell, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Command Support Programs OPNAV.

Vice Admiral B. J. Semmes, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former President, Naval War College.

Rear Admiral John Nevin Shaffer, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Sumner Shapiro, USN (Ret.), Former Director of Naval Intelligence.

Admiral U. S. Grant Sharp, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, Pacific.

Rear Admiral D. B. Shelton, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Policy & Plans, CINCPAC.

Rear Admiral Alan B. Shepard, USN (Ret.), Former Chief, U.S. Astronaut Corps.

Rear Admiral Tazewell T. Shepard, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Joint Integrated Strategic Planning Staff.

Vice Admiral Ralph L. Shifley, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics).

Vice Admiral Allen M. Shinn, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Donald M. Showers, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Rear Admiral Burton H. Shupper, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower).

Rear Admiral William B. Sieglaff, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, First Naval District.

Rear Admiral Walter L. Small, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Submarine Force Pacific.

Vice Admiral William R. Smedberg, III, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Personnel.

Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg, IV, USN (Ret.), Former Director Naval Warfare.

Vice Admiral Allan E. Smith, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.N. Blockade Force, Korea.

Rear Admiral Allen Smith, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Middle East Force.

Vice Admiral John V. Smith, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Forces, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Leonard A. Snead, USN (Ret.), Former F-14 Program Manager.

Vice Admiral Edwin K. Snyder, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Taiwan Defense Command.

Rear Admiral Philip W. Snyder, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

Rear Admiral Robert H. Speck, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Roger E. Spreen, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Ordnance Systems Command.

Vice Admiral George P. Steele, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Edward C. Stephan, USN (Ret.), Former Oceanographer of the Navy.

Vice Admiral James B. Stockade, USN (Ret.), Former President, Naval War College.

Rear Admiral Frank B. Stone, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Iceland Defense Force.

Vice Admiral B. M. Stroom, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Air Training.

Vice Admiral Robert J. Stroh, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director, Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff.

Vice Admiral Paul D. Stroop, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral William A. Stuart, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Hunter Killer Forces, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Henry Suerstedt, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, U.S. Naval Weapons Center, China Lake.

Rear Admiral L. V. Swanson, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Naval Forces, Europe.

Rear Admiral Gerald E. Synhorst, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Submarine Warfare).

Vice Admiral George C. Talley, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans, Policy & Operations).

Rear Admiral Charles P. Tesh, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.

Rear Admiral John M. Thomas, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Pacific Missile Test Center.

Rear Admiral William Thompson, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Information, U.S. Navy.

Rear Admiral J.B. Tibbets, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Hunter Killer Forces, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral John M. Tierney, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Tactical Electronic Warfare Wing, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Ernest E. Tissot, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant for Plans & Policy, CINCPAC.

Rear Admiral W.E. Toole, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander Amphibious Forces, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Theodore A. Torgerson, USN (Ret.), Former Director, Communications Electronics, Joint Staff, JCS.

Vice Admiral George C. Towner, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice Admiral Robert L. Townsend, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice Admiral Frederick C. Turner, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air Warfare).

Rear Admiral M.H. Tuttle, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Commander, Pacific Missile Range.

Vice Admiral John A. Tyree, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Staff, European Command.

Rear Admiral Clyde J. Vanarsdall, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Western Sea Frontier.

Rear Admiral L.R. Vasey, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Strategic Plans & Policies, CINCPAC.

Rear Admiral K.L. Veth, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Forces, Vietnam.

Rear Admiral John R. Wadleigh, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Training Command, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral George H. Wales, USN (Ret.), Former Director Pan American Affairs, Naval Operations.

Vice Admiral T.J. Walker, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Norvell G. Ward, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier.

Rear Admiral Frederick B. Warder, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic.

Rear Admiral William B. Warwick, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Group Four.

Rear Admiral O.D. Waters, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Oceanographer of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Robert W. Watkins, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Service Group Two, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Thomas C. Watson, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Director Logistics, JCS.

Rear Admiral David A. Webster, USN (Ret.), Former Principal Assistant (Material Acquisition), Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Rear Admiral Robert O. Welander, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans & Policy).

Rear Admiral Edward F. Welch, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former President, U.S. Naval War College.

Rear Admiral Joseph H. Wellings, USN (Ret.), Former Vice Director of the Joint Staff of the JCS.

Rear Admiral David J. Welsh, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Fleet Air, Alameda.

Rear Admiral Waldemar F.A. Wendt, USN (Ret.), Former Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.

Rear Admiral R.S. Wentworth, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Logistics Command, Pacific.

Rear Admiral Robert H. Wertheim, USN (Ret.), Former Director Strategic Systems Projects.

Vice Admiral K.R. Wheeler, (SC), USN (Ret.), Former Vice Chief of Naval Material.

Rear Admiral Donald M. White, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Carrier Division Twenty.

Rear Admiral Marshall W. White, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Pacific Missile Range, Mugu.

Rear Admiral A.J. Whittle, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Material.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Williams, USN (Ret.), Former Director Aviation Training, Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral J.W. Williams, Jr., USN (Ret.), Former Acting Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Francis T. Williamson, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Training, Pacific Fleet.

Vice Admiral James B. Wilson, USN (Ret.), Former Chief of Naval Education and Training.

Vice Admiral Ralph E. Wilson, USN (Ret.), Former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics).

Rear Admiral Mark W. Woods, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Jerauld Wright, USN (Ret.), Former Commander Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Don W. Wulzen, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Amphibious Force, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Admiral Earl P. Yates, USN (Ret.), Former Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans & Policy, CINCPAC.

Rear Admiral C.J. Youngblade, USN (Ret.), Former Commander, Naval Safety Center. ●

BREZHNEV VS. MONROE DOCTRINE—BREZHNEV WINNING

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to alert my colleagues to a timely and thought-provoking article written by our colleague, DON RITTER, which appeared in the New York Times, July 19, 1983. As we discuss the pros and cons of U.S. support for those fighting the regime inside Nicaragua, I believe that the Ritter article makes vital points. For example, if support is curtailed, whose interests will have been served, the Soviet Union's or the United States?

Our willingness to allow a Soviet/Cuban-style, "socialist" state to continue its internal repression and export of "revolution without frontiers" legitimizes the Brezhnev doctrine here in our hemisphere. This turns the Monroe Doctrine (which is most explicit about opposing the movement of big autocratic European powers in this hemisphere) on its ear.

Members of Congress would never directly support such a situation, and yet a vote to remove funding for covert or overt activities inside Nicaragua is to indirectly vote in favor of the Brezhnev doctrine. I urge my colleagues to read and ponder the Ritter article before the vote on H.R. 2760:

[From the New York Times, July 19, 1983]

FOR COVERT ACTION . . .

(By Don Ritter)

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives will soon be considering a bill amending the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1983 that would cut off funds for any covert or overt United States support for the contras, or counterrevolutionaries, fighting against the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. This vote will be one of the most important in this Congress, and if it goes the wrong way it would legitimize the "Brezhnev Doctrine" here in our hemisphere.

The Soviet policy now commonly known as the Brezhnev Doctrine means that the Soviet Union is prepared to do whatever is necessary to keep its sister socialist states from leaving the family. On its own borders, whether it's Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland or Afghanistan, the Soviet Union holds most of the cards. But enforcing the Brezhnev Doctrine in Africa or Latin America presents them with other problems.

On this side of the world, in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has the home-court advantage. One would think the

Monroe Doctrine—outlined by President James Monroe in a speech to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823—would hold sway. The United States, according to the Monroe Doctrine, would prevent the big autocratic European powers of the time—including, ironically, Russia—from imposing their tyranny on the newly independent and still weak Latin American countries.

The Monroe Doctrine served as the cornerstone of United States relations with powerful European adversaries in Latin America for nearly a century and a half. But today the Soviet Union, by its actions in Cuba and through Cuba in Central and South America, is challenging our historic guarantee to protect Western Hemisphere nations against European interference "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny."

If the essence of the Brezhnev Doctrine is to prohibit nations in the Soviet sphere of influence from escaping superpower domination, the essence of the Monroe Doctrine is to prevent superpowers from subjugating less powerful countries. The differences between the two doctrines are central to the way we as a nation approach the most critical part of Central America today, Nicaragua.

Recent decisions by two Democratic-controlled House committees, the House Select Committee on Intelligence and the Foreign Affairs Committee, endorsed legislative language known as the Boland-Zablocki bill. This has remarkable implications.

Boland-Zablocki, in essence, supports the Brezhnev Doctrine and refutes the Monroe Doctrine, turning history upside down in our own backyard. Boland-Zablocki, by cutting off all our support, covert or overt, to those fighting the Cuban-Soviet sister regime in Nicaragua, makes the United States the enforcer of the Brezhnev Doctrine. We, not the Soviet Union, would serve as the ultimate constraint on those fighting for greater freedom for Nicaragua.

"Socialist" Nicaragua is the arms depot, the nerve center, the training ground for the Soviet-Cuban backed "revolution without frontiers," to quote the Sandinista leadership itself. Yet, if Boland-Zablocki becomes law, it is the Americans who will prevent Nicaragua from reverting from Soviet-style socialism, the Americans who will be pulling the rug from under those we have supported. If Boland-Zablocki becomes law, we Americans will be the chief carriers of Brezhnev's legacy in the Western Hemisphere as his heirs move closer and closer to East-Europeanizing our southern border. While Americans of another era could take pride in making the world safe for democracy, a newer breed could claim credit for making the new world safe for Communism.

To those who seek to undercut Nicaraguan opposition to the Marxist Nicaraguan regime, the resolute commitment to freedom and our hemisphere interests embodied in the Monroe Doctrine are obsolete. Well, a fair number of House members just don't believe that for a moment, so the battle over Boland-Zablocki in the full House is going to be very different than it was in committee. Party lines, strong during the contest in committee, will blur on the floor. I predict there are just not enough Democrats in the House who will vote for Leonid Brezhnev over James Monroe. ●

AMERICA NEEDS TO TAP FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC IDEAS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in January of this year, like every month in every year, thousands of conferences were held throughout the United States. One of those, held in Cambridge at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, focused on the availability in this country of Japanese scientific and technical information (JSTI). Undaunted by the absence of spotlights and press and the general lack of public concern, leaders from government, industry, and academe met to discuss the current status of U.S. efforts to gather and utilize Japanese technical information.

What they found, and the Congress is slowly beginning to realize, is that the United States is years behind its counterparts, most notably Japan, in taking advantage of technological breakthroughs on foreign soil.

For decades, foreign countries have come to America and carefully and meticulously copied and modified our technological advances. They have then returned to sell to us our own technologies incorporated in their products. In fact, the countries that have been most successful at it have been roundly praised. Yet, we have made no effort to learn from those who have been most successful at exploiting our advances. Neither the American Government nor American companies have made any serious effort to tap the technological advances of other countries—countries that are now winning major markets from traditionally dominant U.S. industries such as automobiles, steel, and electronics.

The historic complacency of American Government and industry was due to the fact that we were so far ahead technologically of the war-devastated European and Asian countries. Only within the last 10 to 15 years has that gap been seriously narrowed. And in many instances, we are actually behind the foreign competition. After a special trade mission to the Far East in 1981, the Ways and Means Committee issued a report concluding:

In the high technology products that count—the products that will dominate the world trade and economy for the rest of this century—the Japanese are second to none. Whether they today surpass the United States in their mastery of these high technology products is debatable; it is not debatable that the trend lines indicate that they will surpass the United States and that the gap will widen dramatically, unless the United States responds.

The response will have to be multifaceted, including tax incentives, trade regulations, and a significant improve-

ment in the transfer of technology to the United States. The workshop at MIT focused on this last route—the route that will require the most coordination between industry and government. It is also the route that has, until very recently, been most badly neglected. According to Dr. John Alic of the Office of Technology Assessment, only 20 percent of the available Japanese technical publications are translated into English. To ignore this wealth of information that the Japanese possess is, put simply, just plain foolish.

Although efforts at gathering and utilizing technological information from our European neighbors, especially West Germany, have been extensive and highly successful, our efforts with regard to our closest technological competitor—Japan—have been meager at best. The reason for this costly complacency can most likely be attributed to cultural and linguistic barriers between our two nations. The MIT workshop concluded, that the "language problem is the obvious and root cause of most difficulties in the acquisition and utilization of JSTI." In fact, Japanese is the only language outside Europe where significant scientific and technological literature exists. Unfortunately, interest in learning the extremely difficult Japanese language—they themselves call it the devil's language—is almost nonexistent in this country. Thus, any long-term solution to balance the flow of technology between the United States and Japan must produce technical people with a proficiency in Japanese.

Less tangible is the effect American stereotypes have had on the technology transfer. American engineers and scientists have traditionally viewed Japan as an imitative, rather than a creative, technological force. In recent years, this stereotype has been slowly changing, although at a pace much slower than the reality of the situation warrants. Japan has been a net exporter of new technologies for the last decade while it has produced the world's largest, per capita, research labor force. Utilizing a strong national policy focusing on the advancement of science and technology, Japanese industry has come to rely more and more upon indigenous technological developments to produce its many high technology products. Slowly, the scientific community in this country is beginning to wake up to realize the strength of their counterparts on the other side of the Pacific.

The American effort to acquire JSTI, although still fragmented and disjointed, has improved in recent years due to the efforts of various public and private organizations. Several Federal agencies such as the State Department, National Science Found-

dation, NASA, and CIA are active in acquiring technical information from Japan. Unfortunately, as the workshop discovered, these efforts are "highly fragmented, redundant, and of limited value to users beyond the immediate confines of the agencies concerned." Because of this fragmentation, no concerted effort had been made at disseminating this information to the public sector until recently.

In 1982, the National Technical Information Service established an "acquisition representative" in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. NTIS actually had its beginning in 1946 when it was established to serve as a "central permanent source of scientific and technical information resulting from research undertaken by and for the U.S. Government." Not until last year, however, was a major effort made by NTIS to secure JSTI and make it available to clients. All technical reports held by the service are available to the public at a service fee. Surprisingly, even this national organization has ended up aiding the flow of technology to Japan and tipping the technological balance in their favor. Sales of NTIS reports in Japan average about \$400,000 each year. Although the precise figure of NTIS sales of reports with Japanese origins in the United States is not known, it is thought to be at least "an order of magnitude lower" than the \$400,000.

To help pick up the slack of complacent government efforts, several private institutions are now beginning to develop their own Japanese information gathering systems. Corporate giants such as IBM, GTE, and Corning Glass Works presented to the workshop their own corporate strategies to improve information flows. Although only firms of this size can afford to develop such programs, few, if any, of them have extensive and effective organizations for the collection and sorting of scientific and technical information from Japan. The education community has also taken a more active role in this regard in recent years. Northwestern, North Carolina State, MIT, and New York University have all developed programs that include education for engineering students on Japan and the Japanese language. In addition, MIT and North Carolina State have begun development of substantial Japanese centers in their technical libraries.

Despite these rather diverse efforts, the disparity between information flows between the United States and Japan is still critically apparent. American efforts, lacking a strong central policy, have been plagued by the lack of coordination between and within the private and public sectors. Not only is there a lack of information being translated into English, what is translated is often unavailable to the technical community as a whole. In

fact, there is no way to readily access what types of materials in a given field are available.

The problems with the American effort are easiest to see when they are compared, even in a cursory fashion, with the Japanese approach to the same problem. Since World War II, Japan's National Government has taken an active role in acquiring and making available technical information throughout the country. This was just one aspect of a national policy intended to revitalize Japanese trade and its economy. Although a critical evaluation of any national policy is not the goal here, it is important to look briefly at two organizations that play key roles in Japan.

The first of these is the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. MITI was established in 1949 to shape the structure of Japanese industry, manage foreign trade, and insure adequate "energy flows" between various private sectors and the government. What it does is simply direct firms and whole industries in the direction most suitable for long-term national objectives. Part of this process includes the stimulation and support of corporate research and development activities. Aided by this government support, Japanese industry has been able to catch up to American technological development in many high-tech fields.

But unlike American industry that traditionally relies only on indigenous development, the national policy of Japan has as a vital element of it provisions for the collection and dissemination of foreign technological information. In 1957, a Japanese law was passed that created the Japanese Information Center of Science and Technology (JICST). JICST's major purpose was to produce a systematic collection and dissemination network of worldwide scientific information. It is, in fact, the "keystone to Japanese scientific and technical indexing and abstracting." The organization currently collects nearly 10,000 foreign and domestic journals of technical and scientific information. After abstracting and indexing the material, the information is available throughout the public and private community. Few major technological advances are made by American engineers and scientists that are not quickly accessible to the Japanese community through JICST.

If American industry does not want to find itself in the unfamiliar position of playing catchup to the Japanese and other industrialized nations, major cultural and structural adjustments are needed throughout the technical community. Before we can look to the Government for help, American industry must shake what Justin Bloom, a retired science attaché at the American Embassy in Tokyo, calls the natural proclivity to believe

that no one else is as smart, ingenious, or productive as we are. A close look at the facts should put an end to that notion. The second fundamental step would require overcoming the stereotype of the Japanese as merely an imitative technological force. Any long-term attempt to improve the information flow in our favor would require the education of technical people to develop a working knowledge of the culture and language of Japan. Only with this kind of understanding can the stereotypes be overcome.

These attitudinal developments must likewise be aided by a strong national policy that gives the Government a central role to play. The form of this policy should and will be determined by Congress and the President, although some strong central organization should certainly be a part of it. Using the JICST as a model for a similar American organization may well be the fastest and most effective route.

No matter what the direction is that we take, we must take it in a unified and coordinated manner. Last year, I introduced legislation that would have given a tax credit to firms collecting scientific and technical data in a foreign country. The bill was met with a deafening silence from U.S. industry. If we are to begin improving this flow of information with Japan, industry in this Nation must respond and play a vital role in the process. Without a coordinated effort between government and industry, we will not be able to reverse the trend which now poses a serious threat to many of our high technology industries.

I am not talking about high technology espionage that has so recently blanketed the newspapers of our Nation. What I do mean is that we must find a way to increase the free flow of information from foreign countries to our own. The United States has always readily shared its technical advances with other nations worldwide. But, for the first time in many years, a significant amount of high technology research and development is taking place on foreign soil. Unprepared for this, American Government and industry must now work together to develop a program to share in the wealth of this information. It simply makes good sense now. In the future, it may mean economic survival.●

COMMERCE SECRETARY BALDRIGE CONCERNED OVER INCREASES IN INTEREST RATES

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, who is from my State

of Connecticut, commented on the fact that housing starts dropped almost 3 percent last month. He attributed the decline to recent increases in interest rates.

He said:

Unless the recent increase in mortgage interest rates is reversed, some retrenchment in housing starts could be in the offing.

The high level of interest rates is a direct result of the large budget deficits—actual and prospective. If the deficit is not reduced, Federal financing demands will begin to crowd the interest-sensitive sectors out of the credit markets, jeopardizing the prospects for further recovery of residential construction.

Federal deficits must be brought under control, otherwise the economic recovery will be only too brief, and all the suffering that people have gone through over the past few years will be in vain.

I believe the threat of rising interest rates could send the economic recovery into remission.

Today, I spoke to a group of high school students. They questioned me about the possibility of an economic catastrophe. They talked about our deficit situation. When the time has come when our high school students are concerned about the deficit situation, the time has certainly come when Congress should address this situation. Not with rhetoric but with action. Defeat of the MX missile would be a fitting beginning.●

THE TYRANNY OF THE BUREAUCRACY VERSUS THE FREEDOM OF PRIVATE DOCTORS AND PATIENTS

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Jose L. Garcia Oller, founder, chairman, and chief executive officer of Private Doctors of America, Inc., presented the keynote speech at the 16th Annual Conference of the General Practitioner's Society in Australia which was held in Singapore. His speech entitled "The Tyranny of the Bureaucracy Versus the Freedom of Private Doctors and Patients" is an excellent summation of the key political medical issues affecting private doctors.

I commend excerpts of Dr. Oller's speech to the attention of my colleagues:

ETHICAL FREEDOM ESSENTIAL TO QUALITY QUALITY MEDICAL CARE

Quality Medical Care is defined as that compassionate, individualized personal treatment, provided with privacy and dignity, prescribed under Ethical Freedom—conditions that do not interfere with the free and complete exercise of the doctor's skills and judgment. Quality care can exist only under Ethical Freedom. Without Ethical

Freedom, there may be marginal "scientific care"—such as the setting of a broken bone and the use of Penicillin. Penicillin may be prescribed because the government, or insurer, or the PSRO, or HMO chooses it as the "cheapest antibiotic" or, the only one it will pay for. It may not, however, be the best antibiotic for that individual patient that would be chosen by the private doctor because of allergies, other side effects or complications, illness, penicillinase in organisms, anaerobes, etc. Without consideration of the total patient, the family, the work environment, quality care is lost. We are left with third party "rationed, statistical care".

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The expansion of the climate of freedom essential for Quality Care has been the centre of our PDA efforts for 15 years. We summarized these as "17 Freedoms" in the PDA "Declaration of Independence for Private and Independent Doctors", that I presented to the IATROS Conference in 1981. These are the freedoms for which private doctors and PDA stand ready to fight.

ACCESS TO MODERN ADVANCES AND QUALITY DRUGS

Besides Freedom, Quality Care depends on our authority to prescribe quality: branded drugs of our choice, modern equipment, innovative technology and the timely application of the advances of medical research. To those who would deny to our patients access to Quality Care, we must, "Learn to Say No!" and ask, Why?—why provide inferior treatment for our patients?

As an example, let's focus on the current vicious onslaught against quality drugs and the political propaganda to provide second rate Generic Drugs for our patients. A formal presentation of this PDA research is found in our book "The Practicing Physician's Views on Prescription Drugs". PDA Vice Presidents, Robert Meade, Kenneth Ritter and Wesley Segre, and our Legal Counsel, Roy F. Guste and William J. Guste III. It was presented as PDA testimony at the US Senate Hearings on Senator Kennedy's Prescription Drug Bill.

Mandated Generic Drugs are Dangerous.

Because some of the prices appeared to be below wholesale, we investigated. We sent a previously marked and photographed prescription for a branded drug to a "super-pharmacy" with an underground policewoman. The container she received from the drugstore was indeed labeled as the prescribed trade name drug—but inside was a substitute generic. The patient however, was charged for the price of the brand drug. This classic fraud is known as "Bait and Switch" advertising: illegal and fraudulent substitution. The generic tablet was unidentifiable, without a number or name stamp. These tablets later split open while on the shelf!

Pharmacists from such a drug store were later seen arrested for drug-related charges on our local TV screens.

A second example of the dangers of generic drugs is illustrated by the chemical chromatographers of 5 Penicillins taken off the pharmacy shelves. These tracings showed that all five did contain penicillins (the black rounded ball towards the top end of each trace). The centre one (labeled "c") was the only generic. Note that in the brand drugs, the remainder of the columns are relatively clear, indicating few other components than Penicillin. The "Generic" however, in the centre of the graphs, appears as a solid black club, indicating innumerable other

components beside Penicillin. Now do you understand why some patients may react to those impurities (excipient, diluents, vehicles) not just to the Penicillin? Why their fever and diarrhea may be due, not to the Penicillin, but to the other chemicals abundant in generics?

A lethal example from the PDA book is the generic Digitalis scandal, due to the extraordinary lack of bioequivalence among various preparations. As suspected by privately practicing doctors, only one digitalis brand was reliably absorbed! Too little digitalis results in congestive failure; too much, in cardiac arrest. Dr. Hyman estimated that FDA approved generic digoxin may have caused many more deaths than the Vietnam war! The book lists serious flaws in dozens of other generics: chloromycetin, cortisone, thyroid, anti-diabetic drugs, anti-convulsants, anticoagulants, etc.

PDA ACTION

PDA believes generic drugs are "Russian Roulette" for our patients. PDA therefore supports legislation that requires that all generic drugs be clearly stamped with manufacturer's brand and number. All drugs should be branded drugs, for responsibility and follow-up.

Having researched the facts, written the book, testified before the public, the state legislatures and congress, we are still faced with legislation allowing substitution by pharmacists. Action is needed by each prescribing doctor. Therefore, PDA recently developed a Prescription Blank that reads: "I assume no responsibility for any damages to my patients as a result of substitution of this drug by the pharmacist."

In the back of each Prescription Form, we print an explanation to our patients, "Why No Generic Substitution". By using these prescription forms, you and I can help prevent injury to our patients by the propaganda for widespread drug substitution.

REGULATORY AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

1. The Certificate Regulation Fraud.

In 1969, newspapers carried headlines that doctor fraud was to be curtailed by a new "certification" regulation. By requiring doctors to "certify the necessity of hospitalization" before the 14th and 21st days of hospitalization, the government release said \$400 million would be saved.

Private Doctors were "required" to certify—"or the hospital would not be paid". PDA said NO! and asked, why? The patients wouldn't be in the hospital if they were not ill.

a. PDA demanded the documentation of the doctor fraud and of the savings. We were told that the appearance of peaks of hospital discharges by doctors on the 2nd and 3rd week—where the certifications were required—proved that doctors were discharging patients early in order to avoid having to certify "unnecessarily prolonged hospital stays".

When PDA reviewed the government data, we then found "peaks of discharges" not just on the 14th and 21st days, but also on the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th and 35th days: every seven days. Washington had discovered the weekend! or the weekly cycle! Private doctors certainly did not invent the calendar, or set the phases of the moon . . . Our Godmade patients simply tend to be discharged on weekends, or recover in general weekly cycles of illness.

b. PDA then calculated the savings if the government were right and earlier discharges occurred. The result: savings of \$4 million, not \$400 million! The Chief Actuary

of government's Medicare/Social Security, Dr. Robert Myers independently verified these figures. He wrote to the Head of Medicare (Social Security), indicating that, if not corrected promptly, the government had deliberately misrepresented the false savings to the public, making doctors the scapegoat. This was government fraud! not doctor fraud. What we need is a law against reduplication of bureaucratic fraud. Dr. Myers was fired. PDA then chose him as our medical economics consultant. You may have seen Dr. Myers during the last few weeks prominently in the news (Feb. 1983). President Reagan has appointed him as Chief Actuary on the Committee on Social Security to help solve the insolvent Social Security program.

c. PDA further research discovered that the so-called Certification Requirement was illegal. The Law and Regulations never required that the attending physician certify, only "a physician". Again, the bureaucrat fraudulently instructed hospitals to require attending doctors to certify.

PDA exposed the bureaucracy fraud and recommended to all private doctors to ignore the certification regulations. Hospitals were asked to pay employed doctors, outside of the staff, to do such certifications. Private doctors thus remained free of government regulation.

We investigated the accusations of doctors fraud. We found that in 12 years of Medicare, with 300,000 doctors treating 25 million patients seven times a year, only 277 doctors had been convicted of fraud. That is 1/10,000 doctors in 50 states. The "average" state has 6,000 doctors. The real fraud is government spending by HEW. Ex-Secretary of HEW, Califano, spent \$182 billion a year.

On the other hand, when the doctors asked the American Medical Association for advice, they were told that "certification is the law"—and "one must abide by the law".

2. The Utilization Scheme.

It was announced to doctors by Blue Cross intermediaries and government regulators and hospital administrators that the law required private medical staff doctors to perform utilization review of length and appropriateness of hospital stay, and to review all "extended duration stays".

The "blackmail" weapon in all these programs (Certification, UR, etc.) was, again, that the hospital would not get paid if doctors would not comply. PDA said NO! and asked, Why? We have no contract with hospitals on Medicare, why should we do government work?

PDA researched the law and the regulations and wrote the book, "Requirements of Certification and Utilization Review". There was no one "requirement": there were three choices for hospitals. We recommended the third option: let the hospital hire doctors, not on the medical staff, to do this bureaucratic chore. For several years, over 70 hospital staffs, members of PDA, employed and enjoyed the PDA freedom plan. We eventually went to Court on this issue and helped stop Utilization Review.

On the other hand, those who followed the American Medical Association were advised to participate in Utilization Review, so they "could control it". At the onset of Medicare, the AMA in 1965 published detailed guidelines on how to do utilization review. Their 1971 sample instructions were essentially a PSRO Model—sponsored by the AMA (Peer Review Manual, AMA, 1971). In 1975 however, after PDA filed suit against UR rules, we turned the AMA around—

AMA followed in a me-too suit that helped stop UR.

a. Central Health Planning became the focus of government in 1966, after it started paying for hospitalization in Medicare. The government found out hospitals were expensive, and when they became federalized, costs zoomed. The government answer was to ration technology by limiting advances to specialty hospitals. We were to send our kidneys to one, the heart to another, the uterus to one, the baby to another centre. This avoided reduplication of equipment, would close community hospitals, and "save" money.

Example: the national "HSA" planning guidelines in 1978, if followed would leave only five metropolitan hospitals to deliver all the babies for the entire state of Louisiana, with four million population.

FDA ACTION

PDA said NO! and asked Why? "Voluntary" planning arrived in New Orleans in 1968 and was promptly taken over by the Chamber of Commerce. It would "review" all hospital expansion and equipment.

The law required a majority of non-physicians, non-providers in the Board—a "committee of passengers to fly the plane". Hospitals were profusely represented, but only a few doctors were seated. PDA demanded and obtained separate representation for private doctors for the 19 hospitals medical staffs we represented. We obtained eight seats by challenging their government grant as being unrepresentative. We then placed in the By-Laws that if voluntary planning became compulsory, the agency should disband. It became compulsory, it was disbanded. At that time, most doctors, led by PDA, refused to participate in compulsory planning, "the HSAs".

b. "The compulsory HSAs" planners want to close hospital beds (debedding), and specialized in denying equipment: cobalt machines first, then dialysis, then cardiac surgery. More recently, intensive care neonatal units, OB units and CAT Scanners. Government considered them useless and expensive and duplicative toys for doctors. They recommended health-busing of patients to CT centres. The CAT Scan, however, got the Nobel prize, and soon became indispensable. It is now almost malpractice not to provide CAT Scan. Many of our 100-bed hospitals now have one. One can hardly find any in England, where it was perfected! The free-market brought the price down from \$1.5 million to \$100,000. We now have thousands of CT's while many HSAs have now closed. There is no funding for HSAs in the 1983 President Reagan's budget. Again, what we need is a law, complete with guidelines and regulations, to prohibit reduplication of the bureaucratic failure of central planners.●

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1983

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, once again, we commemorate Captive Nations Week, the 25th such annual observance on behalf of our fellow men and women throughout the world who have fallen into the Soviet sphere. I wish to thank my colleague, Hon. SAM STRATTON, for calling this special order

so that Members of Congress can present a united statement to the world concerning this sad anniversary.

Even as we meet this week in the House to address issues both at home and abroad, events are taking shape which promise to affect for better or worse this spiral of Communist takeover and domination. Tomorrow, we meet in a special closed session to discuss and be briefed on activities in Nicaragua, around which the future of Central America is intertwined. And as we meet here in Washington this week, the Polish Government considers lifting of martial law in Poland, and act which at first appears a positive step but which many fear will be an empty gesture to appease the West. Polish-Americans and others closely attuned to past actions in Poland predict that laws will remain in effect as harsh as those supposedly being lifted.

What I wish to say to my colleagues today is that, while this special order on behalf of all captive nations is important and necessary, we also have it within our power to express in concrete terms our support for freedom and our resolve against Communist aggression anywhere in the world. Specifically, we can vote to support our President in his attempt to counter the Communist/Cuban threat in Central America, and we can carefully study the true effect of any lifting of Polish martial law to determine if the situation in fact merits our relaxation of sanctions against the Polish Government. These situations present us the opportunity to speak in tangible terms to captive nations everywhere that we are coalesced against the Soviet threat in deed as well as in word.●

CHAIRMAN BOLAND ON COVERT ACTIVITY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Intelligence Committee addressed the House Democratic Caucus last week on the subject of the administration's policies in Central America. I am certain that all members who attended that caucus meeting were struck, as was I, by the clarity and the timeliness of the gentleman's remarks.

In particular, I would like to draw attention to the findings of the Intelligence Committee that the repression, violence, and disorder which our covert actions are intended to prevent are occurring despite our growing financial and military involvement. Yet the Reagan administration appears intent on venturing even further down that road, which in my opinion will in-

evitably and tragically, lead to the involvement of U.S. Armed Forces in a hopeless military crusade in Central America.

Mr. Speaker, the House is conducting several days of closed debate on the situation in Central America. We will then have an opportunity to vote on the legislation reported by the Intelligence Committee which, I believe, will be one of the most fateful and important bills which will come before the House this year.

I commend the chairman's caucus statement to every Member of the House, and urge each Member to consider its message when voting on whether or not to sanction our greater involvement in illegal and indefensible covert military actions in Central America:

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

Mr. Chairman, in one sense, I am heartened that the Democratic Caucus is meeting to devote some attention to the not-so-secret war in Nicaragua. In another sense, I am distressed that it has become a partisan issue.

As chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I have never run a partisan operation. I do not intend to take a partisan stand today. I want simply to explain what H.R. 2760 does and why it was adopted by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

What the bill does is—first, cut off the covert action which we are now funding in Nicaragua. Second, it authorizes security assistance funds—\$30 million in fiscal year 1983, \$50 million in fiscal year 1984—to provide friendly nations in the region the capability to prevent the use of their territory for the transfer of arms to insurgencies in the region.

The bill is strongly opposed by the administration, as it was by the Republican members in the Intelligence Committee. It must be emphasized, however, that the committee reached this stage of disagreement with the President not as a measure of opposition to his Central American policy. Most on the committee, on both sides of the aisle, share the President's view of the seriousness of developments in that region and the importance that it holds for the United States. Rather, the disagreement the committee has reached with the President lies in the means by which he would achieve goals for which there is agreement.

The covert action was first described to the committee in December 1982. At that time, the committee was told that a small number of paramilitary fighters would be trained and armed to conduct raids against the infrastructure supporting Sandinista supply of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. These arms were transported by land, air and sea.

Throughout the spring and summer of 1982, the reports which the committee received in regular briefings on the program were consistent with this concept. In the fall and winter of 1982, however, the numbers of fighters began to increase dramatically.

At the same time, administration witnesses began to broaden the scope of the program. No longer was arms interdiction a primary purpose of the program. Now it was aimed at bringing the Sandinistas to the negotiating table, forcing them to hold elections, restore economic and political plural-

ism in Nicaraguan society, and otherwise improve on civil liberties, as well as to accept the proposals put forth by other Latin American nations in the San Jose declaration.

Today, the numbers of fighters supported under the program are in the thousands. They are engaged not in efforts to intercept arms shipments or destroy warehouses or depots where arms are stored, but in engaging Sandinista military units in ever larger clashes.

The Hondurans have been drawn into this spiral of violence. Increasingly, mortar barrages are exchanged between Nicaragua and Honduras by the armies of both nations.

The committee acted on H.R. 2760 in May of this year. Prior to that time, however, it had made two efforts to limit the covert action to keep it within the bounds of the program originally described to the committee. First, in the fiscal year 1983 intelligence bill, it included in its classified annex language limiting the paramilitary activities to arms interdiction alone. Second, in December of last year, I offered an amendment to the fiscal year 1983 Defense appropriations bill which prohibited the use of any funds to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua or provoke a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Neither of these efforts seemed to have restrained activities under the program. In fact, days after the adoption of the Boland amendment, the committee was notified of significant increases of fighters under the program and of their deployment into Nicaragua.

The committee's review in May of this year produced the following three significant judgments:

First, the committee concluded that the covert action had strayed beyond the bounds set by the law and in the 1983 conference report. It was, we judged, an effort that went beyond the necessity of arms interdiction by using groups whose avowed aim was the overthrow of the Sandinistas and employing tactics which involved military confrontation.

The committee judged that, further, the insurgents supported by the program were not under the effective control of the U.S. Government. Despite assurances by the CIA, the committee judged that it was the insurgents, themselves, who were running these operations. Increasingly economic targets and innocent civilians were the victims of these operations.

The committee also judged that the covert action was unwise. The committee looked at the effects of the covert action—increased intransigence by the Sandinistas, an increased Cuban presence, the denial of human and political rights by the Sandinistas within Nicaragua, and a polarization of the Nicaraguan populace; then looked at the overall goals of U.S. foreign policy in the region—a diminishment of outside military advisors, a reduction, or elimination, of the Cuban presence, an improvement in democracy in Central American nations, especially Nicaragua, a willingness by the Sandinistas to tolerate dissent. None of these goals is advanced by the covert action.

The committee looked to the current negotiations undertaken by the Contadora nations. It found Nicaragua at the table but otherwise uncooperative. The committee judged that an internal insurgency aimed at the jugular of the Sandinista regime would not encourage the Sandinistas to relinquish points on which they felt deeply and where they were confident of Cuban assistance.

Lastly, and in conjunction with judgments on the wisdom of the policy, the committee considered the effectiveness of this covert action. It saw significant military encounters during 1983. It saw numerous border clashes involving ambushes of Sandinista troops. It saw no arms interdiction efforts. It saw the sustained flow of arms into El Salvador. It saw an active and stronger El Salvadoran insurgency. It saw internal repression and totalitarianism inside Nicaragua. In short, it saw all the things which the covert action ostensibly was meant to prevent.

Let me emphasize in closing that the committee has no brief for the Sandinistas. Their record speaks for itself—one of growing repression, a shift towards Marxist-Leninism, a growing Cuban influence and a significant buildup in military forces. But, the committee has made some hard judgments and has concluded that the covert action will not change the Sandinistas. What it will do is make it more difficult for the United States to maintain the high ground diplomatically and in world opinion.

The administration repeatedly tells us that the insurgents in Nicaragua cannot defeat the Sandinistas. They are there to put pressure on the regime, to make it turn inward, to make it accede to U.S. demands. In the meantime, the Honduran/Nicaraguan border experiences frequent clashes. Perhaps they are not of a major military nature as yet but the continued arming of new insurgents and their continued activity within Nicaragua only promises an escalation. The Boland amendment was intended to prevent any clashes between these two nations. If wars can start in that region on no more pretense than a soccer game, any military exchange is dangerous.

If this not-so-secret war were a U.S. military operation, it would long since have stopped. It would have stopped because there would have been a loss of American lives with no resultant victory and no foreseeable or tangible success. Because there are not American lives being lost, it seems to make it, at least for this administration, an easier path, but it is not a path to success and it represents an open-ended commitment of money and eventually, I fear, U.S. involvement.

That is a capsulated summary of the committee's action and its reasoning. I intend to go into significantly more detail when the House meets in secret session next Tuesday, the 19th, to begin discussion of this bill and at that time, I plan to offer all the detail and answer any questions of a classified nature concerning this program the members may wish to put. I think the appropriate nature of our discussion today, therefore, should be on the problems that members have with this bill and the ways in which we can resolve them in bringing it before the House.

Thank you.●

BRADFORD FINCH

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, a glance at today's headlines shows that, sadly, "news" so often means "bad news." We read and hear and see so

much that can cause us to lose faith in our neighbors and our communities.

However, a constituent of mine, Brad Finch, once again reaffirmed my faith in people. Recently, instinctively and immediately, Brad Finch went into action when he saw a complete stranger, John Nixon, struggling in the Delaware River after his plane crashed. Brad Finch saved John Nixon's life.

Brad Finch neither asked for, nor expected, any recognition. He simply saw what needed to be done and did it, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate him.

I also wanted to share with other Members of Congress what Dr. Norman Vincent Peale said about Brad Finch's heroic deeds on the radio program, "The American Character," sponsored by ITT. Dr. Peale's program, by telling about the best among us, helps bring out the best in all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Dr. Peale's comments be reprinted in their entirety.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER: BRAD FINCH

Here is Norman Vincent Peale on "The American Character":

Brad Finch didn't know how the man got there—in the river next to Brad's house in New Hope, Pa. And he didn't know why he was there. But one thing he did know: The man was in trouble—and help must come from Brad. It happened one evening when, from the river, Brad heard a faint cry—"Someone help me, Please help me!" He looked out, and saw John Nixon stumbling in chest-deep water more than 200 feet from shore. Minutes earlier, John had crashed his plane into the river upstream, and had been swept away by the current while trying to reach shore. And now, he was lurching about incoherently as Brad struggled through bone-chilling water to rescue him. He reached the downed pilot in time for John to collapse from the pain of a shattered ankle, broken nose, and other injuries. So it's unlikely he'd have survived, except for Brad's help—which brought a gift of \$500 from John's parents. This surprised Brad Finch, who said, "I never expected anything, from anybody. But as we've seen before, there can be many unexpected rewards when we go out of our way to extend a helping hand—in the American Character.

Norman Vincent Peale on "The American Character" is funded in the public interest by ITT, International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.●

GEORGE F. WILL CRITICIZED

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today's column in the Washington Post by David Broder makes a very important point about the relationship between the press and politicians.

Several weeks ago, it was disclosed that George F. Will, a respected political commentator, helped prepare

President Reagan for his 1980 debate with President Carter.

In the media, Mr. Will has been criticized by some for stepping over the line of propriety. Others in the media, however, have taken the attitude that this type of conduct is all right because "Everybody Does It."

Mr. Broder correctly points out that everyone in the media does not engage in political sessions for politicians and to do so is wrong. Mr. Broder noted:

For the privilege of being political journalists, we accept certain inhibitions. One of them is forsaking the role of political activists—or strategists.

I completely agree with Mr. Broder. I hold a bachelor of journalism degree from the University of Missouri and worked for 3 years as a newspaper and magazine reporter right out of college. I was interested in politics and made the decision in 1967 that the two do not mix. And thus, I abandoned a career in journalism to seek a political career. I was right in 1967, and Mr. Broder is right in 1983.

As much as I respect George Will, he was wrong. And, to condone his conduct does harm to our system of government. The press and politicians should always remain at arms length.●

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK AND BALTIC FREEDOM DAY

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 1983, I was pleased to support Congressman DONNELLY in cosponsoring House Joint Resolution 201, commemorating Baltic Freedom Day. In particular, the people of Lithuania should be remembered during this week of tribute, as thousands of proud Baltic families were murdered during one of the bloodiest massacres of the 20th century. Similar to the fates of the Armenians and the Jews, the Lithuanians saw almost 1 million of their people fall victim to the Soviet Army. Deportations numbered over 34,000, and in one swift blow 5,000 innocent men, women, and children were slaughtered during the tragic June days. As expressed to me recently by Mr. Liudas Kukanauza of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., this tragic June days event has become a "grim reminder of the genocide that befell the Lithuanian nation," a horror which occurred "for the simple reason that these people fostered values dear to the Lithuanian character."

I am pleased to join with President Reagan in saluting Lithuanian-Americans, and I would like the RECORD to show that during this annual Captive

Nations Week the Congress of the United States has paid tribute to all peoples from the Baltic region.●

CONGRESSIONAL FAST AND PRAYER VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my thanks to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MRAZEK), for organizing the Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil for Soviet Jewry on July 14. We gathered to mark the fifth anniversary of Anatoly Shcharansky's arrest, trial, and imprisonment. The Soviet political system has made him into the international symbol of basic human rights. Anatoly Shcharansky and other Soviet citizens have become criminals by the mere act of applying for exit visas. These scientists, engineers, artists, dentists, poets, and others who make up Soviet society are denied citizenship, a place of residence, an occupation, and are stripped of their dignity simply by applying for an emigration visa.

The policies we have pursued to encourage human rights have not been as effective as we would like or as they should be. In just the past 3 years, the level of Soviet Jewry emigration has dropped significantly. In 1979, more than 4,000 Soviet Jews per month were allowed to emigrate. Just 3 years later, Soviet Jewish monthly emigration dropped to little more than 150. Emigration has hit an all time low in 1983, dropping the emigration levels to an average of only 89 Soviet Jews per month. Yet, the number of Soviet Jews applying for emigration exist visas has not diminished. Tens of thousands are waiting.

At the same time, Soviet officials have increased their attacks against Jews and Jewish heritage. Soviet Jews wanting to emigrate are harassed, intimidated, and subjected to continuing abuse. It saddens me to know that the freedoms I enjoy everyday, such as the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, the freedom to be secure in my own home without unreasonable searches and seizures, the right to due process of the law, and the right to a speedy and public trial, are not shared by all.

Our gathering last Thursday serves as a reminder to the Soviet Union that the denial of human rights is an issue dear to Americans and all freedom loving people. Only constant public pressure will force the Soviet Union to change its treatment of Soviet Jews. As elected officials, we must step up

United States-Soviet dialog to maintain a constant and consistent message at every level of diplomatic negotiations. It is also important that the Congress and the administration work together to send the Kremlin the same signal.

I fasted for my adopted Soviet refusenik, Dr. Yuri Tarnopolsky, an organic chemist from Kharkov, Ukrainian SSR. His only crime was making the decision to maintain his Jewish identity and applying for an emigration visa. He has been sentenced to 3 years in a labor camp for slandering the Soviet state. I will continue to speak out for Yuri and Anatoly so that one day they, and all Soviet citizens, will have the same fundamental rights that we enjoy. I will continue to speak out until all Soviet refuseniks and prisoners of conscience, such as Anatoly Shcharansky and Yuri Tarnopolsky, have the freedom to emigrate.●

FLYING HIGH FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, at 5:01 a.m. on July 13, the Flying High Club of Maryland established a new world record for consecutive hours of frisbee playing. At last count, the club had kept a game of frisbee going for more than 1,001 hours, and they're still going strong. An important aspect of this marathon is that it is to benefit the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, which is particularly commendable.

The Flying High Club is made up of students from the Prince Georges Community College in Largo, Md., who have dedicated more than 41 days this summer to playing frisbee for this worthy cause. To date, they have raised \$2,500 in pledges for MS. Their goal is \$8,000. They are eager to meet that goal and plan to continue playing through July. Some members will attempt to play through September 4, the day of the Seventh Annual Smithsonian Frisbee Disk Festival.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a good many young people are spending this summer at the beach or by the pool. But the Flying High Club has braved the stifling heat and humidity to throw a disk to beat multiple sclerosis. Their sacrifice for MS is a real credit to them, to their families, and to Prince Georges Community College.

Mr. Speaker, their dedication certainly deserves commendation, and I know my colleagues would like to join me in wishing the club members success in their marathon.●

THE NEED FOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO CONTROL PHARMACY CRIME

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, in the last two Congresses—and again in the 98th—I have been urging my colleagues to make the robbery or attempted robbery of a controlled substance from a pharmacy a Federal offense. To date, we have 133 cosponsors of H.R. 1255—The Controlled Substances Robbery Act—and in April the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime held hearings on the need for such legislation. I am hopeful that the full committee will act soon.

In addition to the threat to pharmacists brought about by increasing incidences of drugstore robberies, there is another serious and significant side effect that deserves our attention; that is, the reluctance of pharmacists to stock controlled substances so that they are accessible by prescription for those who really need them.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues an article from the June 24 edition of *American Medical News* which highlights this growing problem, and the fear of pharmacists that they will become the next victim of some drug-crazed addict or some criminal looking for a ready source of drugs to sell. As one pharmacist notes: "When word gets around that you have drugs, you are inviting crime."

This article all too dramatically points out not only the danger to the pharmacists but the danger to patients—particularly cancer patients—who are unable to find pharmacies that will stock drugs they must have.

I commend this important report to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the *American Medical News*, June 24, 1983]

CANCER PATIENTS FACING DILEMMA OF PAIN (By Lisa Krieger.)

A young New York man hospitalized for terminal bone cancer on the side of his face wanted to go home for Christmas. Despite many phone calls, he was unable to find a pharmacy in his community that would stock oral morphine. He decided to go anyway.

The next morning, recalls his physician, Ronald Kanner, MD, of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, the young man was back in the hospital. "He was in the emergency room suffering from intractable pain," he says.

"Physicians can talk about new scientific approaches and prescribing techniques for cancer, but there is one serious limiting factor: narcotic analgesics are not available to patients," says oncologist Kathleen M. Foley, MD, of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

A survey in the Bronx revealed that 17 of 33 pharmacies did not carry narcotic analgesics. Of those that did, only two carried

methadone and two carried oral morphine. In Manhattan, two major hospitals have closed their outpatient pharmacies that carried narcotic analgesics.

The inaccessibility of cancer drugs is not limited to New York. Pharmacies in Miami, St. Louis, Detroit, Washington, D.C., and other large cities report that they are taking narcotic analgesics off their shelves. This trend has been supported by the American Pharmaceutical Assn. House of Delegates, which recently adopted a policy upholding "the rights and responsibilities of individual pharmacists to determine their inventory, and dispensing practices, based on patient need, practice economics, practice security, and professional judgment."

Says National Assn. of Retail Pharmacies spokesman John Rector: "This isn't just the fringe. A significant percentage of pharmacies no longer carry controlled substances. As a result, there's a growing unavailability of products for people who need them."

The problem, pharmacists complain, is crime. According to the Drug Enforcement Agency, there were 5,020 drug-related thefts of pharmacies in 1982; of these, 996 were armed robberies. An estimated 15.5 dosage units were diverted from pharmacy shelves to addicts. One bottle of Dilaudid, which costs \$4,000 retail, can be sold on the street for \$26,660. "There is no pharmacist that would risk his life for drugs for a cancer patient," Dr. Foley says.

One reason cited for the upswing in pharmacy crimes is the decreased flow of illegal drugs into the country. But although the quantity of illicit drugs has dropped, the addictive need, street demand, and monetary incentives to steal have not. Addicts and drug traffickers now turn their attention to the manufacturers, distributors, and dispensers of pharmaceutical drugs.

"When word gets around that you have drugs, you are inviting crime. We used to carry Biphedamine (a dextroamphetamine and amphetamine complex) until two months ago. The last two bottles were stolen and probably ended up on the street. We decided to stop contributing to the Dallas drug problem, so we no longer stock the product," says Deborah Cartwright, a Dallas pharmacist.

One young pharmacy employe says she has been plagued with nightmares for three years, after a robbery in which her eyes were covered with adhesive tape, her hands were tied behind her back, and a gun was held to her head. "To this day, I cannot comfortably 'browse' in a drug store," she says.

Independent pharmacies are more common targets than the larger chain pharmacies, which can afford to pay for guards, security alarms, employe training programs, and architectural designs that ease supervision of the building. Any store that stays open during "off-hours" or serves a "bad" neighborhood, though, is vulnerable. "You have to seriously weigh the risks associated with these community services, in light of the increasing wave of violence," says Rhode Island pharmacist Thomas Gibson.

As community pharmacies take narcotics off their shelves, wholesale pharmacies find themselves caught with larger and larger inventories. The result, they claim, is an increasing incidence of warehouse theft. Last year, one of every four members of the National Wholesale Druggists Assn. reported an attempted crime.

One recent robbery spree by a 33-year-old drug addict spread across the country like a road map, targeting 12 wholesale pharma-

cies between California and Louisiana until he was caught and convicted. Trying to raise money for his bail, his wife burglarized a New Jersey Dilaudid wholesaler.

Hospital pharmacists say that they, too, are becoming victims of attack. The pharmacy of one 494-bed hospital in Providence, R.I., has been the site of two attempted hold-ups within the past two years.

Says Jackson, Calif., hospital pharmacist Lin Kokana: "If desperate addicts or criminals want the stuff, they will get it from us. Hospitals are obliged, by the nature of their function, to carry these high-risk products."

Pharmacist Roland P. Galley of Arlington, Va., adds this point: "When a pharmacist closes the doors of his pharmacy because he fears for his life or because it is economically impossible for him to continue his practice because of crime, he is not the only loser. It is the community which also suffers. This problem must be viewed not merely as a law enforcement problem, but also as a real and substantial public health problem."

Faced with the dilemma, some physicians decide to assume the risk themselves. Unbeknownst to the public, they stock small personal pharmacies so that they can offer a ready supply of drugs to their patients. Sometimes they act as a "go-between," calling pharmacies around town to locate drugs.

Even legitimate physicians can encounter obstacles here: Oncologist Dr. Kanner recalls telephoning a pharmacy, only to have a suspicious pharmacist later call the hospital administrator to verify his identity. A patient trying to locate a drug, he says, will get no answer at all. "It's an enormous inconvenience," he says.

Once a pharmacy is located, some physicians will try to arrange a special monthly order for their patients. Pharmacies may ask that the prescription be placed as needed, then require that the patient pick it up when it arrives.

For the cancer patient, this may mean traveling to distant neighborhoods or through crime-riddled areas to a methadone clinic. Relatives picking up prescriptions for house-bound patients may be challenged, asked to wait for telephone verification from the physician, or rejected outright. Addicts sometimes imitate cancer patients—carrying lists of chemotherapeutic and narcotic drugs, in appropriate doses, on stolen prescription pads—so everyone must be checked, pharmacists say.

A legitimate patient may be eyed with suspicion. "The cancer patient looks like the classic drug addict: in pain, wasted, thin, chronically ill, and poor. Patients with sickle-cell anemia—young, black, with repeated bouts of pain—have a particularly hard time getting drugs," says Joanne Lynn, MD, former staff member of the President's Commission on Bioethics.

"The patient is made to feel guilty about taking the drug. He feels like a local junkie," Dr. Foley says. Adds Dr. Lynn: "It adds a real stigma to be taking narcotics. It's a continual reminder of their cancer, underscoring the problem. They feel vaguely immoral or indecent."

Congress is showing serious interest in the problem: Four new bills (HR 605, HR 1032, HR 1255, and HR 1661) would make robbery of controlled drugs from pharmacies a federal offense. Hearings were held this year to rally support for the problem. Pharmacists say that this legislation would encourage investigation of pharmacy crimes by federal authorities; the National District Attorneys Assn. rebuffs such legislation, saying that

staff shortage would regulate pharmacy crimes to low-priority status. The Justice Dept. supports the thrust of the legislation, but has proposed three limiting amendments.

Experts in the medical and pharmaceutical community each see other possible solutions.

"Pharmacists should be required to stock these drugs. What are drug stores for—to sell tampons? I understand their fears, but they have a responsibility to relieve pain," says Harold S. Mirsky, MD, an oncologist with Washington Internal Medicine Group.

Hospitals could become the central dispersal center for narcotics if kept very secure, Dr. Kanner says. "Make narcotics hospital-based, using four to six hospitals in a city, then keep them well-guarded," he suggests.

Pharmacists say that if they could "hold" prescriptions 24 to 48 hours, they could discourage addicts. "Just give us a tool, so we can refuse a prescription if we want to. Legitimate patients will come back, but addicts will get scared. Make it easier for a pharmacist to say, 'No,'" says James P. Powers of the Florida Pharmacy Assn.

An increasing number of pharmacists have resorted to arming themselves with guns. "Anticipating the next robber, I have a bullet-proof glass in front of my typewriter, a double-barreled shotgun with buckshot, and concrete bricks lining my prescription case completely," pharmacist Carl Hubbs of Riverside, Calif., recently wrote in a letter to the magazine *American Druggist*. "The front counter is brick-lined. A pistol is under the cash register, and my wife has one in her office. We have to protect ourselves. I will not be intimidated by any criminal!"

Meanwhile, patients in their final days of disease are trying to find their own solutions. "These patients are already dying, and they and their families are trying to cope with that," Dr. Foley says. "Then they have to cope with the bureaucracy of the drug situation."●

A TRIBUTE TO TWO MAINE BOY SCOUTS

HON. JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring two Boy Scouts from Brunswick in the First District of Maine, which it is my pleasure to represent. On July 7, 1983, these Scouts received the highest award in scouting: The coveted Eagle Scout Award.

In order to attain the rank of Eagle Scout, a boy must demonstrate unusual leadership ability, earning at least 21 merit badges, and organizing, financing, and seeing through a service project for the community. The qualifications for an Eagle Scout are so rigorous that only 1 in 500 is able to attain that rank; these young men are worthy of our highest praise.

James B. Bridge, Jr., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Bridge, Sr., and attends Brunswick High School, where he will be a sophomore. His interests lie in the computer and science fields.

His service project to obtain this high award was the establishment of a blood bank in Brunswick for use by area donors.

Patrick Brosnan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brosnan, and he attends Brunswick High School, where he will be a sophomore also. He is the varsity basketball team manager and enjoys model railroading as a hobby.

I join parents, friends, and Scouts in congratulating these young men on their achievements, and wishing them success in their future endeavors.●

A TRIBUTE TO BROTHER GLENN NEINER

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HERTEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Brother Glenn Neiner, FSC, who will celebrate his 25th anniversary as a Christian Brother on August 27, 1983. Brother Glenn has made outstanding contributions to the community of Harper Woods, Mich., where he has demonstrated his commitment to Christian education and to the service of the poor.

Since 1978 brother Glenn has served as principal of Bishop Gallagher High School in Harper Woods where he is highly respected for his excellent administrative leadership, implementation of educational programs and emphasis on Christian morality in education. Brother Glenn's association with Bishop Gallagher began in 1965 when he served as a teacher, math department chairperson and administrative assistant until 1972.

In addition to teaching at various schools within the Midwest Province of the Christian Brothers, Brother Glenn also held the position of principal of De La Salle High School in Chicago, Ill. for 4 years.

Brother Glenn worked as a project assistant at the research and development center for individualized schooling where he studied the impact of individually guided education on children at the elementary and secondary school levels. His research in the areas of educational leadership and decision-making culminated in a published work entitled "Analysis of Planned Change Within Secondary School That Individualize Instruction."

Born in 1941, Brother Glenn himself was taught by Christian brothers during his elementary and high school years, and later received his B.A. and M. Ed. from St. Mary's College, his M.A. with distinction from DePaul University, and his Ph. D in educational administration from the University of Wisconsin.

Brother Glenn is presently a member of the board of trustees of Lewis University and an active participant in educational conferences.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 25th anniversary of Brother Glenn as a Christian brother. He is considered by all who know him as a man of vision and tireless worker toward the goal of excellence in Christian education. ●

THE POPE IN POLAND

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, Pope John Paul II's epic tour of Poland last month was a visit which gives the West several lucid lessons to ponder.

Foremost, perhaps, was the Pope's message on resistance movements. Rebutting current theories of political development which applaud militant civic upheaval, Pope John Paul II reminded the world of the destructive nature of most guerrilla revolutionary efforts. Frequently, the success of such movements, as in Cuba, Vietnam, and apparently Nicaragua, simply advent repressive, one-party regimes. The following article from the Wall Street Journal of June 22 merits attention because it emphasizes the tragic course of this process; because it cautions us to consider an ethic of consequences as well as revolutionary claims to moral imperatives, and above all; because it stresses the possibility of peaceable political change toward the ideal of self-determination without the resort to violence or the abrogation of civil liberties.

THE POPE IN POLAND

For the past week, the image of Pope John Paul II in Poland has been everywhere—on the evening news, on the front pages, on the covers of news magazines. It was a most impressive emotional experience to see upward of a million Poles spread out toward the horizon to glimpse or hear the pope as he stood beneath a towering floral crucifix.

It is surely correct to view the pope's trip to Poland as giving a huge lift to that country's fledgling free-labor movement, Solidarity. Nonetheless, as we watched these highly charged images and descriptions spill out of Poland, we found ourselves troubled at the thought that the pope and Solidarity were disappearing into the media's nether world of highly romanticized resistance movements. It is a world that lives more on the power of its images than the power of its ideas. We have been there before.

We were there in South and North Vietnam in the 1960s and '70s, in the mountains of Bolivia with Che Guevara and in the streets of Uruguayan towns with the Tupamaro guerrillas. We fastened for months on the image of Ayatollah Khomeini seated on the floor of his apartment in Paris, and we watched a revolution sweep through the streets of Iran and later over the countryside of Nicaragua. In short, we have been in

a situation for some time now where many of the world's great political upheavals remain in popular memory primarily as romantic or dramatic images.

Though one cannot help but be overwhelmed at the spectacle of John Paul's visit to Poland, we think it is extremely important to regard the details of what the pope has been saying in his speeches there. Poland is indeed yet another of the great political movements of the past 20 years, but it is becoming evident that Poland and this pope represent a distinct break with the theories of political change that have held the world's attention.

During the 1960s and 1970s, an entire culture of support grew up around the idea of political change based on resistance, violence and the elimination of classes of people defined as oppressors. These notions became the basis for revolutionary movements in Latin America, Africa and Asia, and political writers in Europe and the U.S. defended these movements as essentially popular uprisings. While that definition was often inaccurate it gave them political legitimacy.

Revolutions in Cuba, Vietnam, Angola and Zimbabwe, which received enormous good will and moral support in the West, have resulted in repressive, one-party political systems in which elections are not held. However, this has in no way called into question the legitimacy of the claims of succeeding movements in countries like Peru, Colombia or El Salvador. These guerrilla movements are persistently described as civil wars based on indigenous local conditions, and little serious effort is made to explain the political ideas and power seeking methods of guerrilla leaders. The political beliefs of the Nicaraguan Sandinista leaders Thomas Borge and the Ortigas was no secret before they took power but received scant attention. Can anyone recall reading a serious discussion of the beliefs or goals of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti coalition?

These unexamined ideas are important, because in the end the cameraman's or reporter's evocative portraits of armed struggle are replaced by ideas transformed into a political system. Vietnam and Nicaragua have two such political systems.

What we are seeing this week in Poland is a notion of political change whose philosophy is quite different from the revolutionary forms that have won the admiration of so many café liberals year in and year out.

The central idea coming out of Poland is self-determination—the belief that the individual citizens of a nation ought in some manner to contribute their ideas to a nation's politics, free of both internal and external forces of repression. Poland's Solidarity is a movement for which self-determination is the reason for being, and Pope John Paul II raised this idea repeatedly the past week. He has spoken of "the fullness of civic rights and the social structures which correspond to its just requirements," of a state that must fulfill its role with "the consent of the governed" and of his hope for "full participation in deciding common life."

What we have here, at its most basic level, is a call for the establishment of the right of free speech, which in turn is a prerequisite to the formation of political parties and popularly elected governments. Indeed before Poland imposed martial law, Solidarity was essentially an umbrella over a variety of political groupings, such as the KOR Group (social democrats), the Young Poland Movement (representing conservative Catholic intellectuals) and the Labor Party.

Additionally, John Paul has exhorted the Poles to resist violence and class conflict, notions central to Latin America "liberation theology." "Hatred is a destructive force," said the pope, "and we must neither destroy nor be destroyed by it."

We will not soon forget the image of John Paul II standing below the high cross in Katowice, but we hope it is not forgotten that in Poland this week the pope re-conferred legitimacy on ideas with few active defenders among the world's intellectual elites the past 20 years. But it should be clear by now that they still awaken powerful aspirations in the hearts and minds of the masses of people those elites have so often falsely claimed to represent. ●

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 3420, THE SECONDARY MORTGAGE MARKET EQUITY ACT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I offer my strongest support to legislation recently offered by my colleague, JERRY PATERSON, which would be of substantial benefit to the housing industry in California and other areas with high housing costs. This bill, H.R. 3420, would raise the ceiling on mortgages eligible for purchase by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac).

Under current law, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac may purchase mortgages from banks, thrift institutions, and other mortgage originators up to a limit of \$108,300. Although this ceiling may be reasonable for many areas around the country, in California and other high cost areas, it severely limits access to the secondary market. This, in turn, reduces the ability of lending institutions to free up their funds to continue originating mortgages to serve low- and moderate-income families. The Office of Management and Budget has estimated that while the current ceiling serves 80 percent of the market nationwide, in high cost areas only 58 percent of the market is served.

To remedy this inequity, H.R. 3420 would allow the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac ceilings in high cost areas to be increased by the same percent as provided under the FHA section 203(b) program. In no case would the increase exceed 33½ percent, and no Federal spending would be required.

I believe this legislation provides a fair and reasonable means of insuring that high-cost housing areas around the country have access to the all-important secondary mortgage market. I urge my colleagues to join me in assuring its passage. ●

NEED FOR THE SENSE ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, over the past 10 years, this country has twice been brought to a near standstill as a result of energy crises. We have vowed to never again be held hostage by the oil producing nations. The gasoline lines are gone now and prices have fallen largely due to our own conservation efforts. But we must not become complacent. We must reaffirm our commitment to becoming an energy independent nation. If we drift back into a total reliance finite energy sources, we will find ourselves again facing crises in the coming decades.

The Reagan administration simply has no energy policy and ignores the need for long-term planning to insure our energy independence. Nonnuclear energy research and development represented 60 percent of the total energy technologies budget in 1981; the administration proposed to drop that to a mere 16 percent in 1984. This administration seems bent on wiping out the progress that has been achieved over the last few years in the field of renewable energies.

That is why I have cosponsored the Solar Energy National Security and Employment (SENSE) Act. SENSE is the legislative tool through which the Nation's conservation and solar industries can be more fully developed, commercialized, and integrated into our Nation's overall energy policy.

Aside from assuring energy stability, an important reason for promoting the development of renewable energy and conservation industries is their potential for creating new employment opportunities for thousands of Americans. In my district in New Mexico, the unemployment rate is still hovering around 10 percent. According to Leland Alhorn, executive director of the New Mexico Solar Industry Development Corp., the solar industry in New Mexico has grown from about 200 direct solar jobs statewide early in 1980 to nearly 1,500 jobs today. Another 500 to 800 jobs indirectly tied to these direct solar jobs. The SENSE Act will encourage continued growth in the solar energy field by extending business and residential tax credits until 1990.

The SENSE Act directly addresses the unemployment problem by requiring the Secretary of Labor, within existing job training and placement programs, to implement policies to enhance the development of a labor force skilled in energy conservation and renewable energy technologies.

Furthermore, renewable energy technologies have a tremendous potential as major new export industries. As

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

our economy continues to change these new industries can provide jobs at home and contribute to a sustained economic growth by reducing our trade imbalance. Exports of photovoltaics rose 79 percent from 1979 to 1980 and exports of solar heating and cooling products rose 45 percent in that same period.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation has the ability to develop a viable solar energy industry. Let us enact the SENSE Act to make certain that our knowledge and resources are used to their fullest potential as we work to achieve energy independence.●

FRANK REYNOLDS SET HIGH
STANDARD FOR AMERICAN
JOURNALISM

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, like millions of his viewers I was shocked and saddened at the death of ABC News Anchorman, Frank Reynolds.

For me, he represented the very best in American journalism. By his demeanor and his responsible handling of the news, he set a high standard for television reporting.

As a mark of the regard in which he was held by his colleagues in the broadcast industry, Mr. Reynolds was awarded the prestigious George Foster Peabody Award in 1979, just 1 year after he became chief anchorman for ABC's "World News Tonight."

A 30-year veteran of broadcasting, Mr. Reynolds covered political campaigns and conventions and the U.S. manned space-flight program and provided commentary of Presidential speeches and news conferences.

It was that depth of experience and sound news judgment that helped Mr. Reynolds boost ABC "World News" to the top of the ratings.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my condolences to Mr. Reynolds' wife, Henrietta, and his five sons. While his passing is their personal tragedy, American journalism, the broadcast industry especially, and millions of television viewers share their loss.●

THE WHITMAN FAMILY

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in these times, families, even those that are prominent and successful, too often disintegrate.

In south Florida, however, we have a special family in the Whitmans. My

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very good friends, Stan and Dotty, live in Miami Shores in our 17th Congressional District and have spent a lifetime serving their community.

It was with a great deal of joy that I read the story of the Whitmans in the July 3 issue of the Miami Herald. The Whitman family is prime proof that private enterprise, the American family, and community commitment are alive and well in south Florida.

The article follows:

[From the Miami Herald, July 3, 1983]

DYNASTY—THE WHITMANS HAVE ALWAYS
GONE FIRST CLASS

(By Laura Misch)

Old Man Whitman would be proud.

Upon a marshy site once crawling with land crabs and thick with fierce mosquitos, his sons built the most elegant shopping center this side of Worth Avenue.

A surfer, a tennis player, a water-ski buff—Bill, Stan and Dudley Whitman own Bal Harbour Shops, a world-class collection of expensive stores and the economic anchor of the small oceanfront community. Forty-five years earlier, their father, William Francis Whitman, used his money and vision to change the face of Miami Beach with hotels and apartment houses.

"Bal Harbour Shops lends prestige to the community," Village Manager Fred Maley said. "I think the town pays its proper respect to the Whitmans."

The shopping center accounts for 7.2 percent of the village's total tax base. Last year that came to \$96,000. The resort tax generated by the center's five restaurants gave the village another \$93,000 last year. The village also gets a percentage of the sales tax from the 80 stores in the center.

Stan, 64—the only brother who doesn't live in Bal Harbour—minds the stores, watching over the family business that grossed \$104 million last year.

He's the visible Whitman, the one who attends Village Council meetings and wields the corporate clout when anyone or anything threatens the interests of the shopping center. His brothers are into other endeavors, although each owns a third of the center.

"I'm paid \$1 a year to stay away," said Dudley, 63. He owns Commander Marine in Opa-locka, a small company that manufactures marine engines in conjunction with the Ford Motor Co. Thirty-five years ago, he was one of the first to use fiberglass to make boats, and in his youth he pioneered slalom water skiing.

"Dad always said I'd be a wharf rat," he said. Dudley lives practically next door to Bill and owns a vacation home on Eleuthera in the Bahamas, where he surfs.

Bill, 69, is a noted horticulturist who grows rare tropical fruits a few hundred yards from Bal Harbour Shops on his own urban agricultural station. Like his brother, he's a surfing nut and still spends every summer in Hawaii catching the waves. He's there now.

Stan followed in his father's footsteps and went into real estate after World War II. He bought the 15.3 acres upon which Bal Harbour Shops sits in 1957 for \$2 a square foot when most shopping center developers were paying about 10 cents a square foot.

"They all thought I was crazy back then," he said. Not today.

Neiman-Marcus, Saks, Gucci, Cartier, Bonwit Teller, Brooks Brothers, Mark Cross

and dozens of other high-class merchants have made Bal Harbour a mecca for wealthy tourists and South Floridians. There is a gourmet chocolate emporium, a custom stationery store, a sweet-smelling toiletries shop that sells soap for \$6 a bar.

The landscaped, sunlit outdoor mall is frequently and favorably compared with Fifth Avenue in New York, Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills and Worth Avenue in Palm Beach. "There isn't anything as fancy as this in the whole world," Stan boasted.

He may be right. He has claimed for years that his stores gross more revenues per square foot and pay more rent than those in any other local shopping center, and no one has disputed him yet.

The center is doing well. It is in the midst of a \$25-million expansion that will double its original size to eventually include 100 stores. Right now there are 80.

"We don't have the schlocks here," Stan said. "I like to think we sell something a little more high class than toilet paper."

But then, the Whitmans always did everything first class. William Whitman, a wealthy businessman from Chicago who owned one of that city's largest printing companies, brought his family to boom town Miami in 1914 after choosing it over Beverly Hills as a warm place to settle.

In 1917, he built a palatial family home on the ocean at Collins Avenue and 32nd Street. The two-story, five-bedroom house had fireplaces, sunken gardens and a dance floor built into a sand dune overlooking the ocean. The Saxony Hotel stands on the site now.

"I remember growing up in that house, I loved that house," Stan said. "We used to build our own surfboards and surf in the ocean right off our back yard."

Carl Fisher's elephant, Rosie, would make an appearance when there were birthday parties and tow the neighborhood children around in a cart. The pachyderm once relieved herself on the Whitman's driveway, and Stan remembered that his father was "furious" and told Fisher off about it.

Back then Indian Creek, across the street from the Whitman home, was full of crocodiles and alive with mosquitos.

"This was a scrubby, sandy, mangrove place in the old days," Stan said. "People try and make it sound like it was paradise, but believe me, it's a lot better now than it was then."

His father was busy remaking the barren town. William Whitman built the first apartment house on Miami Beach after the 1926 hurricane, the luxury Indian Creek Apartments at 3300 Collins Ave. In the winter of 1936, a three-bedroom, top-floor apartment went for \$3,300 for the season—January to May. The price included maid service, lights, gas, heat and laundry. No dogs allowed.

"The wealthiest people in the United States rented those apartments," Stan said. "Those people could buy and sell these shoppers here at Bal Harbour Shops many times over."

His father also developed Espanola Way, which was almost named Whitman Way. (As things turned out, the family was glad it was not.)

Whitman's aim was to build a neighborhood in the heart of Miami Beach where the houses and streets would have the atmosphere of a quaint Spanish village. He erected Spanish-style bungalows and buildings in 1922 but his dream quickly soured when the street became a thriving hangout for bookies, bootleggers and prostitutes.

Espanola Way has remained seedy ever since. Three years ago, a young preservationist, Linda Polansky, bought some of the buildings on the street and began a restoration effort.

William Whitman's biggest project was the Whitman-by-the-Sea Hotel at 34th and Collins Avenue, the first major hotel to be built in Dade County during the Great Depression. It was torn down in 1945 to make way for high-rises.

Designed by architect Roy France, who also designed the Edgewater Beach, Saxony, Casablanca and a half-dozen other grand Miami Beach hotels, the Whitman was the last word in style in 1935 when it opened.

"Pleasant people, your own kind," reads an old brochure with photos of people dancing and dining in the Sea Island Room. "Check your hat and your worries at the Whitman . . . Only the hat will be returned!"

At one time, William Whitman owned the 3100, 3200 and 3300 blocks of Collins Ave. plus other Beach real estate, including part of Lincoln Road Mall. He gradually sold some parcels off to developers Ben Novack, George Sax and others.

"My father had a chauffeur, a cook, two maids and a gardener," Stan said. "My father knew how to live."

The boys' mother, Leona Whitman, is 97 years old now and lives in Bal Harbour. She was a Miami Beach socialite in the 1920s and '30s.

"Our parents never took us to the clubs," Dudley said. "We wore plain clothes to school. We weren't Little Lord Fauntleroy."

But Stan remembers being quick with his fists when other boys would gang up on him because he was a Whitman.

William Whitman died in 1936, just a year after his hotel was finished.

In 1945, Leona Whitman sold their ocean-front home to developer George Sax for \$250,000, helping to usher in the era of wall-to-wall high-rises along Collins Avenue. The three young Whitman boys were fresh out of the armed services and doing what most wealthy young men would go under the circumstances—having fun.

Bill and Dudley got into the motion picture business, making nature and adventure films for Warner Bros., RKO, Disney and Paramount.

The two specialized in underwater photography and one of their short subjects, *Five Fathoms of Fun*, was a runnerup for an Academy Award. Another film they worked on, *The Sea Around Us*, did win an Oscar for its writer, Rachel Carson.

But Hollywood producers told the Whitman brothers that if they wanted to continue making films they needed to become a union shop and become better organized.

"That just could not have worked out, so we got out of the business," Dudley said. He began building boats and Bill got interested in horticulture.

Today, neither visits Bal Harbour Shops very frequently. They let Stan handle things.

Although the shopping center for the most part coexists peacefully with the tiny town it dominates, there have been problems.

In 1976, a hostile council slapped a building moratorium on the Bal Harbour Shops that lasted a couple of years.

When Stan unveiled plans to expand the center in the late 1970s the council (this time with different members) again balked.

"He wanted more than the city would allow," said Maley, who has been the village

manager for 14 years. "What he got is considerably scaled down from his original proposals."

Last year, Whitman approached the council about moving the busy shopping center entrance to Bal Bay Dr., a residential street. Residents protested and the council sided with them. As of now, the entrance will stay where it is, on Collins Avenue.

"My only problems have been political ones with the town," Stan said. "But I haven't any problems right now. Everything's smooth."

The heir to the Whitman real estate dynasty is 39-year-old Randy Whitman, Stan's son. He has been the leasing agent for the Bal Harbour Shops for 10 years. Before that he sold commercial real estate on Brickell Avenue. He lives in Coconut Grove.

"I've always chafed at working for other people," he said. "I prefer to do my work where I'm on my own."

"He'll take it over, there is nobody else," Stan said. Other Whitman offspring fly helicopters, own businesses and other real estate.

But it will probably be awhile before Randy takes over. Stan still puts in a full day at the office and can often be seen marching through his mall, chatting with his store owners and checking up on business.

"I stick around because I'm lazy," he said. "My son leases it, somebody else runs it and I get to have fun, and we make money, too." Old Man Whitman would be proud. ●

A TRIBUTE TO JERRY KROMASH

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to report the sorrowful passing of a dear friend of mine and an outstanding citizen of Maryland and my district, Jerome Kromash. In my community of Prince Georges County, Md., there were few people who rivaled Jerry in his dedication, his wit and his good will toward his family, his friends and his colleagues.

At the time of his death, Jerry was the chief liquor inspector for Prince Georges County. He had held this position since 1978, when he was promoted from his job as deputy inspector. He has been with the liquor board for many years prior to that time in a part-time capacity.

Jerry was also a key element in the Democratic Party in my county. He was the treasurer of the Maryland Democratic Party, serving from 1981 to his death, and had worked in every Democratic Party campaign from 1968 to 1982. He was a member of the Prince Georges County Democratic Central Committee from 1977 to 1982, and coordinated several Democratic campaigns in his community of Laurel.

Not confining his efforts to politics, he was also very active in civic activities in his community. He served on the Harrison Elementary School

Parent Teachers Association and on the Eisenhower Junior High School PTA. He worked with the Laurel Boys and Girls Club, the Boy Scouts and was past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias.

Jerry was a man who always gave 100 percent to any task at hand. If you knew Jerry was handling a matter, you knew it was done, and done right. This quality was one of the reasons he was so highly respected in the community. And above all, Jerry was known for his marvelous sense of humor, even in the face of a grave and, finally, fatal illness.

Jerry and his devoted wife, Sheila, together raised three children, who continue their parents' tradition of community service. They have five granddaughters, and many of Jerry's contributions outside his career centered around the needs of his family.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Kromash was a fine man, and his contributions to his community, his humor and his spirit will long be remembered. I know my colleagues would want to join me in sending heartfelt condolences to his family on this sad occasion. ●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE HONORABLE JOHN
CHOKA OF NEW JERSEY, ES-
TEEMED EDUCATOR, BASE-
BALL COACH, GREAT AMERI-
CAN, AND WAYNE LITTLE
LEAGUE "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 23, the people of my hometown of Wayne, Eighth Congressional District and State of New Jersey will join with Don Jenkins, District II Administrator of Little League Baseball, and members, families, and fans of Wayne Little League Baseball in testimony to an esteemed educator and coach, distinguished citizen and good friend, the Honorable John "Chick" Choka, whose outstanding service for 22 years with Wayne Little League has earned him the most highly coveted honor of being chosen "Man of the Year" of District II, Little League Baseball. I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations to Chick Choka and share the pride of his good wife Lubie and their children, Gary, Wayne, Chris, and Claudia upon this milestone of achievement in their family endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, our Wayne Little League Man of the Year John Choka was born and raised in Jersey City, N.J. He received his B.S. degree from Jersey City State College and his M.A. degree from Columbia University. He

was with the U.S. Army Harbor Craft 1943-1946.

When one reflects upon the fact that the cultural, historical, and economic achievements—even the basic health, well being and longevity of a State and Nation—depend in large measure upon how well we educate each generation charged with the trust of carrying out its responsibilities and traditions, we can indeed be proud of John Choka's outstanding contribution to the quality of life and way of life for all of our people.

For 32 years Mr. Choka was a distinguished member of the faculty of the River Edge school system and for a quarter of a century served as principal of its Cherry Hill School, River Edge, N.J. It is interesting to note that during his tenure of over three decades at Cherry Hill School more than 18,000 boys and girls were the recipients of the wealth of his wisdom, understanding, and professional expertise. Chick, as he is affectionately called by many of us, was not only especially effective in establishing outstanding courses of study for his students but achieved an excellent rapport with other members of the faculty and the parents of his students. He is a good friend, fine administrator, and devoted family man.

On Saturday, July 23, he will be honored for his service to the youth of America in building strength of character, fair play and sportsmanship through participation in the activities of Wayne Little League baseball. There are many, many commendations that could be cited on behalf of Chick's lifetime of achievements in service to the youth of America. During his 22-year tenure with the Wayne Little League over 12,000 boys and girls have been the recipient of his coaching, administrative, and managerial endeavors in the sports world of baseball. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress some of his achievements in service to our young people that will be particularly cited by his friends and colleagues in the Wayne Little League on July 23, as follows:

JOHN "CHICK" CHOKA, WAYNE LITTLE LEAGUE
1961-1983

- 1961 Assistant Coach (Wayne Little League incorporated 1954).
- 1965-66 Head Coach.
- 1966 National League All Star Coach to District Final vs. Wayne American.
- 1966-67 American League Player Agent.
- 1967 Minor League started.
- 1968 Chick first elected Director, now in his 16th consecutive year as Director.
- 1970 Wayne American's win the Little League World Championship in Williamsport, Pa.
- 1972 Senior League State Champions.
- 1973 Senior League State Runner-up.
- 1974 Girls enrolled in Little League.
- 1977-78 Field renovation and new club house and new scoreboard.

1978 Host, Eastern Regional, Senior Little League Girls Softball Tournament.

1979 T-Ball instructional program for 7-year olds inaugurated.

1980 Batting cages installed.

1980 Wayne Americans District II Champions.

1982 Ten-year-old District II Champions.

Member, Wayne Recreation Advisory Board (since 1971).

Assistant District II Administrator (since 1971.)

Mr. Speaker, John has served our people and our country with honor and distinction. He is an outstanding administrator, educator and good friend whose richness of wisdom and expertise in his daily pursuits have touched the lives of many, many people in my congressional district. I appreciate the opportunity to publicly acclaim all of his good works and share the pride of his family in his accomplishments and lifetime of dedicated service to our young people. We do indeed join Wayne Little League in saluting a beloved teacher and great American, Hon. John Choka of New Jersey. ●

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN RATHBUN
YOUNG

HON. ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to one of my esteemed constituents on the occasion of his completion of a half century of life.

John Rathbun Young, lovingly known by his friends as "the Bear," breathed his first breath on July 18, 1933 in Pasadena, Calif. After graduation from the Norton School for Boys with high academic honors and matriculation Claremont Men's College, he came to Newport Beach, Calif., where he has resided for the past 22 years. Mr. Young has served his community and his fellow man in many pursuits including farming, land development, automotive sales in Orange County, Calif., and Texas. He is currently a founding partner of the Great North American Exploration Co. of Spring, Tex.

I ask the Members of this body to join me in wishing John Young a most happy 50th birthday on this occasion. ●

RIDDING AMERICA OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, there is virtually no hazardous waste produced today that cannot be recycled, destroyed, or not produced in the first place. Yet, daily we generate and dispose of more than 6 pounds of hazardous waste for each man, woman, and child in this country.

The bulk of the hazardous waste generated today is disposed of on land. Despite improvements in the land disposal of hazardous waste, the threat of water supply contamination and other health hazards remain a very real risk. As our Committee on Energy and Commerce report on H.R. 2867, the 1983 amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, states:

[T]he Committee intends to convey a clear and unambiguous message . . . reliance on land disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment . . . land disposal should be used as a last resort . . .

Clearly, the strong regulatory requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act must be supplemented by a direct and logical economic incentive to use alternatives to land disposal of hazardous waste.

That is why Congresswoman SCHNEIDER and I have joined with more than 80 of our colleagues in sponsoring H.R. 3129, the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act of 1983. Our bill would provide the bottom-line, pocketbook incentive for corporate managers to employ recycling, incineration, or process changes to produce less waste.

We provide this incentive by shifting the industry tax currently used to finance the Superfund from the inputs—or raw materials in the manufacturing process—to the outputs—the actual amount of hazardous waste generated and disposed of.

By shifting the tax to the waste-end, H.R. 3129 makes the Superfund more equitable and more effective by establishing a logical connection between the tax paid and the ultimate amount of waste produced. At the same time, the bill encourages alternatives to land disposal by only taxing the land disposal of hazardous waste. No tax is assessed on recycling or treating waste so as to reduce its danger.

The handwriting is on the wall for land disposal. Fortunately, alternatives do exist. A California study estimated that 75 percent of all hazardous waste could be safely recycled, treated, destroyed or eliminated through changes in the manufacturing process.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The question before the Congress is how to accelerate the search for alternative disposal methods and technologies and how to make them affordable. Enactment of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Amendments, H.R. 2867, and the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, H.R. 3129, are part of the answer.

To gain some insights into specific alternatives to land disposal and their relative costs, as well as the chemical industry's own concern over continued land disposal and their efforts to develop alternatives, I include for my colleagues a recent article touching on these points from the Wall Street Journal.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 30, 1983]

POISON PROBLEM: FEARING NEW LOVE CANAL, CHEMICAL FIRMS STRESS SAFER DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

(By Ann Hughey)

It was over a decade ago, But Charles Brookes still can recall the horror he felt the day he was shown aerial photographs of W.R. Grace & Co.'s Curtis Bay, Md., plant. Mr. Brookes, Grace's senior vice president for environmental policy, says the photographs—intended for office decoration—revealed a "two-square-mile red blotch staring at us."

The blotch was produced by a chemical that Grace had been dumping into the Chesapeake Bay. When Mr. Brookes ordered a subordinate to "do something about the pollution," he says, the man returned with a new set of photographs, the red areas neatly airbrushed out. "That was his solution," Mr. Brookes says, adding that the employee later left the company.

When the dumping had begun several years earlier, Mr. Brookes explains, the chemical was thought to be innocuous. In fact, he says, "it turned out to be causing a lot of damage" to marine life. He adds: "That was 1970. We didn't think about these things."

These days, it seems, chemical companies can think of little else. The nightmares of Love Canal in upstate New York and Times Beach, Mo., have made the safe disposal of hazardous waste one of the industry's top priorities—"a motherhood issue," according to a spokesman for the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Although other industries—mining and metals, for example—produce their share of hazardous waste, it is the chemical industry that is most closely linked in the public mind with such pollution. And with hazardous waste as explosive a political issue today as nuclear power, the chemical industry has become a leader in the search for safer, more efficient ways to dispose of modern technology's poisonous byproducts.

PROBLEMS AHEAD

Chemical concerns that once casually discharged poisons into the environment now spend billions of dollars each year complying with environmental laws. Some have found unexpected rewards in doing so: Grace, for example, spent \$1 million for a facility at Curtis Bay to capture the offending chemical and discovered that by recycling, rather than dumping, the waste, it could save \$150,000 a month.

Despite major strides in hazardous-waste management in the past decade, chemical industry executives concede that some of

the stickiest problems lie ahead. In particular, concern is rising about the long-term effectiveness and availability of landfills, where some 80% of the nation's hazardous waste is currently stored.

Public opposition to landfills is stiffening. Recent discoveries of scores of dump sites where poisons have lingered undetected for a generation, the Environmental Protection Agency scandals and what the chemical industry delicately calls its "public-relations problem" have made hazardous-waste dumps unwelcome in most communities. One 1980 poll showed that most people don't want such landfills within 100 miles of their homes. Currently, 462 hazardous-waste landfills are scattered about the country, according to the EPA. Last year, 50 were closed, while the EPA approved only one new one.

Most of the nation's output of toxic waste finds its way into this shrinking land area. According to the Office of Technology Assessment, the annual volume of waste includes the estimated 255 million to 275 million tons regulated by federal and state agencies, as well as unknown millions of tons generated by small operators exempt from regulations. The office, an arm of Congress, estimates that it costs U.S. industry and government together between \$4 billion and \$5 billion each year to manage and regulate that waste, a sum that is expected to soar to \$12 billion annually by 1990.

PERPETUAL CARE

Not only are landfills in short supply, but their continued use poses worrisome potential liabilities for waste producers. By law, a company can be held responsible for its hazardous wastes indefinitely, whether it disposes of them itself or subcontracts the job out to a third party. In a recent report, the National Research Council suggests that companies may be held accountable for the "perpetual care and monitoring (of landfills) for a period that, realistically, may exceed 500 years."

Experts doubt that even the best of today's landfills will be up to the job. Plastic sheeting and clay are the most common barriers used to keep dangerous chemicals from seeping into the water table. Grace's Mr. Brookes says that an impermeable, thick clay barrier is "probably OK," but he admits to "squeamish feelings about depending on plastic membranes for eternity." Landfills can also settle, cracking or breaking the clay seal. Seepage collection systems designed to catch spillage aren't likely to stand up for 500 years.

Noting growing evidence that land disposal of hazardous waste isn't providing protection against ground-water contamination, a recent report issued by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce warned that in many cases, landfilling "poses grave threats to public health and the environment."

Such concerns led Rohm & Haas Co.'s chairman, Vincent L. Gregory, to tell shareholders at the Philadelphia-based chemical maker's recent annual meeting, "I believe that the days of waste disposal in landfills are numbered." Explaining that Rohm & Haas is searching for alternative disposal methods, he warned, "It's complicated, and it's going to be expensive."

Most of his counterparts in the industry, however, can't conceive of a world without landfills. Some hazardous wastes—notably heavy metals—can't be destroyed; the best that can be done is to neutralize them by, for example, mixing them with concrete.

Storage space must be found for the resulting concrete blocks, as well as for the stubborn sludges and residues from incineration or biological and chemical neutralization processes.

DETOXIFYING WASTES

Talk of doing away with landfills altogether "is sticking your head in the sand," declares Geraldine Cox, an official of the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Closing all landfills would mean forgoing "the technology that leads to that waste," says Sam Gusman, a former senior executive at Rohm & Haas who now works for the Conservation Foundation, an environmental group.

Increasingly, however, big companies are attempting to detoxify waste before dumping it, willy-nilly, into a landfill. "You're much better off destroying it now than worrying about the problem it might cause 20 or 50 years from now," says Robert C. Forney, executive vice president of Du Pont Co.

The cost of such detoxification, while high, is modest compared with the potential bill for cleaning up a contaminated waste site. In a recent report, the Office of Technology Assessment estimates that it would have cost \$2 million to properly dispose of the waste dumped at Love Canal years ago. By contrast, the report says, the ultimate cost of cleaning up the contamination is expected to exceed \$100 million, not counting some \$2 billion in lawsuits that have resulted from the incident.

Du Pont, Dow Chemical Co. and other large-volume chemical producers have invested in elaborate, high-temperature incinerators that can destroy much of their liquid and solid waste, thereby preventing poisons from escaping into the environment. One such device cost Du Pont \$16 million to build in the mid-1970s and \$3 million a year to run.

While the cost of incineration varies widely, depending on the amount of fuel needed and whether it is done in-house or subcontracted, it tends to be more expensive than land filling. By one rough estimate, incineration costs between \$50 and \$500 a ton, compared with \$20 to \$200 a ton for landfilling.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Another alternative is biological treatment of waste. At Du Pont's Chambers Works facility near its Wilmington, Del., headquarters, toxic waste is pumped into three huge vats of bacteria and carbon particles. Oxygen bubbles up through the black liquid as the bacteria consume the waste. Thus neutralized, the wastes are then compacted and incinerated and the residue is put in a landfill. The treatment plant and landfill are located on a 700-acre tract of company land where, Du Pont officials are fond of pointing out, ducks, geese and deer apparently flourish.

Sometimes, waste can be reused. A decade ago, Monsanto Co. disposed of a caustic solution produced in the manufacture of chemicals for the paper industry by channeling it into a solar evaporation pond at its Baxley, Ga., plant. Periodically, the solids were dredged from the pond and either dumped in a landfill or simply "covered up with some dirt," according to Alan W. Thompson, the manager of environmental affairs for Monsanto's Polymer Products unit. When it became apparent that such methods weren't "a very good idea," Mr. Thompson says, the company began shipping the sludge to a hazardous-waste land-

fill operated by a third party. Now Monsanto sells some of the caustic solution to a New Jersey waste-disposal company that uses it to neutralize acid waste. Even though Monsanto pays to transport the waste to New Jersey, its net saving over disposal costs is \$40,000 a year.

Other companies are saving money by recycling chemicals. Rohm & Haas's research laboratory in Spring House, Pa., formerly discarded leftover chemicals when projects were completed. Now a computer maintains an inventory of every chemical in the lab and leftovers are saved. The lab's waste output has been reduced by one-third as a result. Similarly, one Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. plant saved \$30,000 a year by collecting and recycling an acid.

REFORMULATING PRODUCTS

Another goal is to reduce waste by reformulating products and manufacturing processes. At Union Carbide, development of a more energy-efficient way to make polyethylene yielded the side benefit of eliminating the five pounds per ton of waste previously produced during manufacture.

3M says it saved \$150,000 a year by redesigning one division's manufacturing equipment to eliminate use of a lead and graphite mixture that produced 4,200 pounds of waste sludge a year. Monsanto made a slight change in its method of making an adhesive and turned what had been waste into part of the product—without altering its properties. Monsanto officials estimate that the company saves several hundred thousand dollars a year in waste-disposal costs as a result.

Philip Palmer, a senior environmental engineer at Du Pont, describes the reduction and disposal of hazardous wastes as "a lot of different little problems." Many people, he says, harbor the misconception that it is possible to "do something magic" to hazardous wastes, when in fact there "isn't going to be any single technical panacea."

Chemical-company officials are stung by the public's failure to credit them for recent advances in hazardous-waste management. "You don't read much about the guys who did it right," one says. The bad publicity is especially hard to swallow, they say given the fact that the chemical industry produces only a portion of the nation's hazardous waste. "Steel and aluminum and metals have far more environmental problems than the chemical industry," grumbles Rohm & Haas's Mr. Gregory.

Big chemical companies worry that the industry's image will continue to be tarnished by small waste producers who, lacking their resources and unscrutinized by government agencies, fail to safely dispose of toxic waste. Du Pont's Mr. Forney asks: "Who sprayed dioxin on the roads at Times Beach? Not a Dow or a Du Pont."

But attitudes are slow to change even at some large companies with sufficient resources. W.R. Grace, for example, still turns over most of its toxic waste to a subcontractor for disposal—a policy generally considered to be less prudent than disposing of it in-house. Mr. Brookes says he has studied the feasibility of a companywide incineration program. But because Grace produces only a fraction of the waste of, say, a Du Pont—and at far-flung location—he says "I couldn't put together a package that made any sense at all." Moreover, he says the attention of top management often isn't caught by waste-disposal problems. Meanwhile, Mr. Brookes says he has nightmares about waste drums stamped "W.R. Grace"

turning up in some scandal-plagued dump site.●

AWARD GIVEN TO MR. REMO FERRANTE

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge and congratulate today Mr. Remo "Ray" Ferrante, a resident of Maryland's first district, who recently received the honor of being named a Fulbright Scholar.

Recently, our Nation's educational system has received a great deal of attention, with many groups calling for a serious review of the standards of our institutions of higher learning. Mr. Ferrante's distinguished service as an assistant professor in the University of Maryland-Eastern Shore's English and language department indicates the superior instruction given in many of our country's schools.

Mr. Ferrante's recent recognition is a high point in his career. He began his work in education as a language instructor in Morgantown, W. Va., teaching at both the University of West Virginia and in several local schools. After teaching German at both Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and Edinboro State College in Pennsylvania, he assumed his current position, where he has been an instructor in French, Spanish, and German.

I commend him for his efforts to promote the well-being of his students and excellence in American education. This most recent honor of his is well deserved after 14 years of accomplishment in serving the people of Maryland's Eastern Shore.●

DRUG ABUSE BY THE ELDERLY

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, drug abuse has long been considered a problem of the young. However, drug abuse is also a problem of the elderly. Only in the past few weeks have we developed an awareness of the problem as it affects our senior citizens. The following editorial which appeared in the Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel on July 5, 1983, summarizes the problem most succinctly. I hope that this body will encourage public awareness while searching for possible solutions to the problem:

FIGHT DRUG MISUSE BY SENIORS

The words "drug abuse" call up images of teenagers or young adults smoking pot, popping pills, snorting cocaine or even shooting up with heroin.

But a growing part of the overall drug abuse problem affects mainly senior citizens who suffer from overuse or misuse of drugs prescribed legally or bought over the counter.

The U.S. House and Senate aging committees heard testimony the other day that 30,000 elderly Americans are killed each year by "drug misadventures."

The problem arises because many elderly people take several different kinds of medicines every day. Individually, they may be helpful. In combination, they can be dangerous or even lethal.

Some witnesses testified about drug-induced hallucinations, hysterical fits, fainting spells and comas.

With 60 percent of 25 elderly Americans taking medication daily, the potential for harm is enormous. And over-use of legal medication is not only confined to seniors.

Survey results cited by Rep. Claude Pepper, D-Miami, chairman of the Health and Long-Term Care Subcommittee, are frightening:

As many as half the elderly don't take medications properly.

Ten percent never fill prescriptions given them by doctors.

Seventy-five percent don't get information on the drugs they are supposed to take.

And 74 percent are never told about side effects.

Congressmen were told the problem was exacerbated because many elderly people are shy about asking questions of their doctor or fail to tell one doctor they are taking medicine prescribed by another.

In an effort to reduce these drug misadventures, the Food and Drug Administration is sending a pamphlet to all Social Security recipients in checks being mailed this month.

The pamphlet urges any patients taking drugs to ask their doctor or pharmacist the name of the drug, the condition it treats, when to take it and stop taking it, the results it is supposed to produce and any possible side effects.

That's good advice for anyone of any age.●

DEMOCRATS USING NATIONAL SECURITY AS GRIST FOR THEIR PARTISAN MILL

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Democrats efforts to turn our national security problems to their domestic political advantage continued yesterday with an attack by former President Carter on the Reagan administration's policies in Central America.

I rise to condemn the Democrats reprehensible partisanship in matters which, more than any other, should be beyond partisanship. Having lost the economy and social security as issues, after frightening millions of elderly

Americans last autumn to gain votes, the Democrats are using national security as grist for their partisan mill. The nuclear freeze, the MX, and now Central America.

Mr. Carter complains about our support of the El Salvador Government—which his administration also backed—because it is, he says, "the most bloodthirsty in our hemisphere, perhaps in the world." The grave abuses by right-wing forces are not government policy, and have begun to moderate during the Reagan administration. The most bloodthirsty in the world? Has President Carter already forgotten about Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Kampuchea, Cuba? Recent history has demonstrated beyond doubt how each Communist takeover has been consolidated—or "stabilized" as former Ambassador Young would say—in virtual rivers of blood. How easily he forgets.

The comments from a President whose administration was synonymous with retreat, appeasement, and disarray abroad should be taken for what they are: partisan nonsense.●

A COMMUNITY LEARNS TO LOVE

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to an article published in the July 12, 1983, edition of Family Circle magazine. The article by Joanne Morici, entitled, "A Community Learns to Love," was of special interest to me because it concerns the establishment of a home for mentally retarded adults in my home town of Valley Stream, N.Y.

The article tells of the efforts of Father Robert Emmet Fagan, director of Catholic Charities of Rockville Centre, N.Y., who initiated a proposal to open the first of a series of resident care facilities for mentally retarded adults 10 years ago. The proposed site for the residence in Valley Stream was a vacant convent in the middle of a residential neighborhood.

As might be expected, there was immediate and vocal opposition from area residents. Many of them supported the concept, as long as the home was located outside their neighborhood. Some were afraid of what might happen if their children encountered one of the retarded residents. Others were simply misinformed.

But through patience, diplomacy and determination, Father Fagan and Sisters Kate McGrath and Catherine O'Shea managed to open what was called Christopher House for a dozen mentally retarded men and women. The residents engage in productive jobs and have become accepted mem-

bers of the community. In fact, the neighbors now actively participate in the work of Christopher House and hold parties for its residents.

Father Fagan and the residents of the neighborhood around Christopher House are to be applauded; Sister Kate and Sister Cathy for their fine work on behalf of mentally retarded adults, and the residents for learning to love their neighbors. I commend the article to my colleagues.

The article follows:

[From the Family Circle, July 12, 1983]

A COMMUNITY LEARNS TO LOVE

(For the community of Valley Stream, N.Y., "Love Thy Neighbor" was easier to preach than to practice. But with the help of some very dedicated individuals, the people of Valley Stream discovered that once they opened their minds, it was easy to open their hearts.)

(By Joanne Morici)

The bearded young man, wearing an oversized cowboy hat and red T-shirt with GARY written across the front, stood before the group of 20 retarded adults, lips pursed, hand in the air. . .

"Ready, Set. . . Go!"

The first group of relayers, each carrying a ball, ran across the playground. Amid the cheers, Gary motioned to the far side of the yard. "Come on back, Kent! You've got to bring the ball back." Laughing, he says, "Kent always forgets to turn around. . . He'd rather keep on running." Finally, Kent is coaxed back and the relays continue. When the games are over, Gary, 34, and his wife, Liz, 30, give prizes to all the participants. "Everybody wins here," says Liz.

Fourth of July, 1982. McKeon Avenue in Valley Stream, N.Y., a suburb some 20 miles east of New York City, looks bright and festive. Crepe-paper streamers and balloons hang from the trees, and picnic tables and chairs line the curbs. A rented jukebox provides background music as the neighbors share food, drink and good times. Everyone agrees that Gary Shaw did a good job of organizing this year's block party—including Gary. "Nine years ago, if someone had told me I'd be doing this," Gary says, "I would have told them all that they were crazy!"

Nine years ago Gary was busy organizing . . . but not for a block party. Instead, he led a group of angry Valley Stream residents who were determined to stop the opening of a home for mentally retarded adults on their block. Harsh posters, not festive streamers, adorned the street, advising neighbors not to be "Overruled by your parish council. Make your voice heard!" Newspaper ads proclaimed, "Stop Fagan's Folly."

Early in 1973, Father Robert Emmet Fagan, director of Catholic Charities of Rockville Centre, N.Y., approached the parish council of nearby Valley Stream with a plan to open a home for retarded adults in its community. The proposed site for the residence was a vacant convent on the corner of McKeon Avenue—directly across the street from the Blessed Sacrament Church and Elementary School, and right next door to the Shaws' house. Father Fagan envisioned the home as the first of what he hoped would be many such care facilities—small, family-type settings where retarded people could live as independently as possible. In January 1974, the parish council approved the plan.

"We started hearing rumors that the convent would be used to house 'mentally retarded,'" Gary explains. "No way did I want those 'crazies' on my block."

"The attitude of the neighborhood was, 'It's a nice thing you're trying to do,'" adds Gladys Shaw, Gary's mother, "but just don't do it here!"

Hearing of the community's opposition, Father Fagan held a town meeting in February, hoping to change their minds. Over 40 people showed up. He started to explain that the convent would house 10 to 12 moderately retarded adults and would be supervised 24 hours a day by two live-in house-parents, Sisters Kate McGrath and Catherine O'Shea, both Dominican nuns who had worked at a successful residence in Brooklyn, New York. But before he could finish, he was verbally assaulted by the angry neighbors.

Gary Shaw, then 25, was one of the most vocal dissenters. His voice boomed above the others as he gestured wildly toward the podium where Father Fagan and Sisters Kate and Catherine sat. "I have young nieces and nephews," he yelled. "These 'retarded people' might attack them while they're playing in our yard."

"There are too many children in this neighborhood," added Joe Gentile, another resident. "It's just too risky."

"The retarded are not drug addicts, child molesters, thieves or vandals," Kate answered calmly. "They are gentle, loving people who are just developmentally slower than you or me. They have the same feelings we do—they laugh, cry, get lonely, bored. And like you, they want a place that's home."

Someone else shouted, "We don't want them wandering around our streets."

"Every one of our residents participates in a day program, five days a week, six hours a day," explained Catherine.

"And then what?" yelled Gary. "What do they do once they get home?"

"What do you do when you get home from work?" asked Kate, a feisty woman with a quick Irish tongue. "Relax, watch TV, eat dinner. These people will do the same thing."

When the meeting ended several hours later, Father Fagan and the Sisters left feeling disheartened but not defeated. They had hoped to be reassuring, but instead the meeting had only added fuel to an already smoldering fire.

THE FIGHT CONTINUES

Gary Shaw led the opposition. "If there was a way to stop that residence from coming into our neighborhood," he declares, "I was determined to find it." He and the other opponents certainly tried—by collecting signatures for petitions, placing countless newspaper ads, staging sit-ins and even consulting lawyers. "The lawyers explained that the state and Catholic Charities were within their legal rights," Gary says. "They said, 'We'll fight this for you, but you have no case. It'll end up costing you a lot of money, and you're still going to lose.'"

Meanwhile, Kate invited the neighbors to a residence in Brooklyn so they could see firsthand how smoothly it ran. "I was impressed," says Joe Gentile. "The home was well organized and cared for, but I still didn't believe it would work in our neighborhood." Gary, however, refused the invitation. "Sure, everything would be nice, clean... perfect. They knew we were coming and had time to 'fix things up.' I wasn't going to fall for that."

Father Fagan held another meeting, but the consensus was still "No," so he proposed a compromise. "Give us one year in your neighborhood," he pleaded. "After that one year, the parish council will ask each one of you how you feel about the residence. If you still want us to leave, we will."

"Legally," Gary says, "I knew we had no recourse. I didn't like it, but I knew the compromise was the best we could do—then. I was certain they'd be out before the year was up."

On May 1, 1974, the dedication ceremony was held and the residence was officially named "Christopher House." "It was very moving for us," says Kate, "an answer to our prayers."

Applications of potential residents were reviewed by an admissions board, which included a doctor, lawyers, a representative from the state and community. Selecting Gary as the neighborhood representative was part of the plan to change the community's negative attitude.

When all 12 residents were chosen and had moved in, Kate and Catherine held an open house. Gary and Liz, who were not married at that time, came together. "I had heard about Sisters Kate and Catherine," says Liz. "I imagined they'd be like the nuns who taught me in school—strict disciplinarians who wore long black habits. But when we got to Christopher House," Liz adds, "a woman wearing a sweatshirt and jeans greeted us at the door. I nudged Gary and said, 'Are these the nuns?' I couldn't believe it!"

Sisters Kate McGrath and Catherine O'Shea are exceptional women, both possessing what seems like limitless energy and a readiness to see the humorous side of any minor catastrophe. Sister Kate, a small, slight woman, speaks rapidly in a clipped, raspy voice and rarely sits still. Her eyes crinkle and disappear when she laughs, but when necessary, she can speak with a force and vehemence that belie her tiny stature.

Sister Catherine is tall and lean, with bright blue eyes and a friendly smile that lights up her face when she talks. She is more softspoken than Kate, but she, too, conveys a strong sense of her faith.

The two nuns showed Gary, Liz and the other guests around. The downstairs rooms were furnished with big, comfortable couches and chairs. The recreation room had a pool table, pinball machine and Ping-Pong table; there was a room for parties and large dinners. Upstairs, there were individual rooms for seven men on the second floor and for five women on the third floor, each room reflecting the owner's personal touch: posters, family photos, mementos. Back in the downstairs hall, Kate pointed to a grouping of framed photographs of each resident. "Our family wall," she said proudly.

After the tour, the guests were offered a drink and introduced to the residents. Usually boisterous, Gary, like most of those present, was conspicuously quiet. "I thought any minute one of them might've started screaming or running wild."

"People really have terrible misconceptions about the retarded," explains Sister Nora Bottcher, director of Community Residences in Nassau County, New York. "There is a difference between the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. Though mental retardation is a permanent condition and no one is ever 'cured,' in the right environment and with the proper supervision, these people can learn to reach their fullest potential. The neighborhood's attitude is

really rooted in one basic emotion—fear. Fear of the unknown."

But the residents of Christopher House had their own doubts and fears to contend with. "It took a while before many of them loosened up," says Catherine. "After all, for some this is the first real home they've ever had." For example, Jim Fogarty, who was 42 when he moved in, had lived in an institution for 22 years. He had to relearn all the aspects of home living. "At first, Jim spent most of his time alone, in his bedroom, drawing with a black pencil," says Kate. "Apparently, no one had paid much attention to him in the institution."

"He even kept his wallet hidden under his bed. 'No one will go to your room if you don't want them to,' but his behavior was a carry-over from the institution, where privacy and ownership weren't respected. There, anything could be stolen."

"That's 'institution syndrome,'" explains Kate. "But we kept reinforcing Jim, and eventually he felt comfortable enough to join in the activities."

The daily "routine" at Christopher House starts at seven in the morning. After breakfast, residents take the 8 o'clock bus to the workshop in Freeport (a town 20 minutes away), run by the Association for the Help of Retarded Children (AHR), Nassau County chapter. "Certain industries subcontract with the workshop," explains Helen Kaplan, executive director of the AHR, "and employees are paid by the amount of piecework they accomplish. The jobs are mainly assembly-line factory work."

"There is a real sense of pride and accomplishment in the work these residents do," says Sister Nora Bottcher, "and with that accomplishment they are able to attain a greater degree of self-confidence."

"Many are able to obtain regular employment after a time," adds Helen Kaplan.

The dinner preparations begin around 4 p.m. "Kate and I do the actual cooking," says Catherine, "and everyone else takes turns setting the table or making the salad and serving." After dinner the table is cleared, and while one resident sets the table for tomorrow's breakfast, others prepare the next day's lunch for everyone.

A CHANGE OF HEART

Gradually and reluctantly, Gary became a part of Christopher House's routine. "I was still on the admissions board and had to be in and out of there for meetings all the time," he says. "I learned all their names, and after a while I wanted to know them on a more personal level. I was in the house one day," he adds, "and one of the girls looked up at me and said, 'I'm home now, and I want to stay here.' My heart just melted. I guess you could say that was a turning point for me."

In the months that followed, similar sentiments could be heard on McKeon Avenue. John DeRosa, who lives three doors down from Christopher House, took the FOR SALE sign down from his front yard—"I was just mad at the time," he told his neighbors defensively.

"You could feel the change in attitude among the neighbors when we met on the street," says Kate. "No more cold shoulders, more friendly greetings—it was working."

The residents of Christopher House could also feel the change. "They became more outgoing and eager to try new things," Catherine notes. Henry Dennis, 37, stutters when he speaks and would sometimes shy away from others because of this difficulty. Yet Henry, born with Down's syndrome,

speaks with pride about becoming an altar boy. "I help serve Mass on Sunday," he says. "I like to visit my brother, but I tell him, 'Not on Sunday, people are counting on me.'"

Michele Nachmias, 23, is Jewish, but she participates in various church activities with the other residents and celebrates the Jewish holidays at home with her mother. Michele had lived at home with her mother and stepfather until three years ago, when her stepfather became seriously ill.

"I couldn't take care of them both," says her mother, Annette. "It was too much for me, with my job and all." But Michele is very happy at Christopher House. "You have to leave home sooner or later," says Michele. "I'm just glad I like it here so much."

"I thank God that there is a place like that for Michele," says her mother. "She is more independent now, more understanding," she adds, "and when she comes home, she never stops talking. She has so much going on in her life now."●

AN ACT OF HEROISM

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, the day was May 24, 1982. The place was Camp Shelby, Miss. The mission was a routine exercise for the Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 149th Mechanized Infantry of the Kentucky Army National Guard, Somerset, Ky.

This unassuming afternoon became quite unique as the sky filled with clouds in preparation for a thunderstorm and as the 25 men of the 1st Battalion, 149th Mechanized Infantry busied themselves with unloading ammunition from their vehicles. Lightning struck in the immediate area, injuring 22 of the 25 soldiers. What had been a routine situation quickly transformed into one of chaos and emergency.

The three uninjured men responded immediately, taking the situation into control and making order of the chaos. They radioed for medical assistance, which was promised to arrive within 15 minutes but which, in actuality, did not arrive for nearly 1 hour. These men are all from my district and are: S. Sgt. Larry W. Daugherty of Strunk, Ky., and Sgt. Paul Cundiff and Sgt. Homer Davis, both of Somerset, Ky.

Lt. Phillip Shipp, also of Somerset, Ky., was one of the injured men on the scene but he was able to assist the other three soldiers in rendering first aid to the injured men. By the time the medics arrived, these four individuals had given first aid to each of the injured and had the situation completely under control.

The performance of these four men is most admirable; it demonstrates responsibility, quick thinking, and a concern for their fellow man. In acknowledgement of their outstanding efforts,

they will be presented with the Kentucky Commendation Ribbon, which is unquestionably deserved.

I am extremely proud of these men from my district, and ask that my colleagues here in the Congress salute the heroic efforts of Staff Sergeant Daugherty, Sergeant Cundiff, Sergeant Davis, and Lieutenant Shipp.●

BILL MARSHALL: A MAN OF EXCELLENCE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to bring to the attention of my colleagues the career of my friend Bill Marshall, a man who has my utmost respect and admiration. During my years of public service, I have never known a person so genuinely involved in service to all citizens. Bill is about to retire as president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO after serving in that capacity for the past 12 years.

He became active in the labor movement in 1942 while working as a bus driver in the South when he joined the Amalgamated Transit Union in Shreveport, La. He served as a committeeman, executive board member, and special organizer for the international union. He was first elected president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO in 1971. Although his abilities have carried him far, Bill has never forgotten his roots. When he and I served together as delegates to the Michigan Constitutional Convention he referred to himself as the convention's only true "roads" scholar.

At the present time, Bill is a member of the National AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) Steering Committee and serves on the national advisory committee to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland on problems of State and local central bodies. But his cares and concerns extend beyond those of his fellow union members. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors and on the Executive Committee of the United Way of Michigan. Bill is president of the Michigan League for Human Services and chairman of the Michigan Trade Union Council for Histradut. He is also Michigan chairman for the USO and a member of the National USO Board of Governors.

And there is more. Bill is a member of the labor advisory committee of the Michigan State University School of Labor and Industrial Relations and of the labor advisory committee to labor programs at the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, and Northern Michigan University.

Bill has been a tireless advocate of health and safety in the workplace

and a fighter for fair wages and equitable treatment for all.

This list of his accomplishments and concerns has been abbreviated out of necessity, but I trust it is clear to the House that he has been an important factor in bettering the quality of life for people across the United States. More important, I know that while Bill is retiring from one job, he will continue to channel his time and energy into similar worthwhile endeavors. As he completes a career of service to all working men and women, it is an honor to pay him the tribute he clearly deserves and to wish him well.●

TENNESSEE'S MAYOR OF THE YEAR

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay special tribute to Mayor John Johnson of Morristown, Tenn., who has recently been recognized as Tennessee's Mayor of the Year. This award is the highest honor that is given by the Tennessee Municipal League, which represents 283 of Tennessee's towns and cities.

Mayor Johnson received the award for his outstanding leadership in human resource development and industrial development and for his work with city facilities and services. Perhaps Mayor Johnson's most prestigious accomplishment is his fiscal record. During Johnson's term he has presented Morristown with seven balanced budgets. His fiscal austerity had resulted in an increase in the city's bond rating to an A rating.

Mayor Johnson has also been a strong supporter of industrial growth. Under his guidance, the city began construction of the 700-acre Morristown Airport Industrial District. In the past several years, W. R. Grace Co., Standard Color Print and Electahome Electronics Supply Co. have located in this new industrial park. Recently, Camvac International announced the location of a division in this same park.

Mayor Johnson grew up in Morristown and attended city schools. He received a degree in mathematics from Davidson College. He has also played an active role in the affairs of his community. He has served as vice president of the Tennessee Oil Men's Association and as president of the Morristown Rotary.

Mayor Johnson is married to the former Margie Roberts of Morristown and has two children, Rob and Margie.

I am proud to recognize John Johnson as Tennessee's Mayor of the Year.●

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO PRESERVE UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues some very alarming facts and figures about rising phone rates that appeared in last Friday's edition of USA Today, and to urge my colleagues to take action to head off potential disaster.

The cover story, in last Friday's Money section of USA Today, details local telephone companies' requested and approved rate increases for 1983. In Texas and New Mexico, local telephone companies have requested increases of more than 200 percent. In Missouri and California rate increase requests are as high as 100 percent.

These increases are substantial even for those Americans in the middle income level—but for those living on fixed incomes, these increases could mean having to give up their phone.

In spite of the hard cold evidence that such rate increase requests are being filed—and in many cases, approved—and that universal service is threatened as a result, there are those who think Congress should not act.

In a recent editorial in the Washington Post, July 11, 1983, the editors of the Post said:

There is, as always, a growing inclination in Congress to pass legislation. But that is a temptation to be resisted, precisely because of the gaping uncertainties. No one can say with any reasonable precision how this divestiture will actually affect rates over the next several years. If rates begin to go haywire, there will be a strong case for congressional intervention ***

Mr. Speaker, the USA Today story demonstrates that rates have already begun to go haywire. Moreover, there is a growing body of evidence that they will get even more out of hand once the divestiture and subsequent administrative decisions go into effect in January.

Congress must not sit back and wait until disaster strikes to take action. Congress, not courts and unelected agency officials, should get telecommunications policy in this country. By doing nothing, Congress will jeopardize the principle of universal telephone service.

My colleague, Mr. SWIFT, agrees with me that it is Congress duty to find the means for preserving universal telephone service at affordable rates. To this end, we recently joined with Mr. Alexander to introduce the "Universal Telephone Service and Ratepayer Protection Act of 1983"—H.R. 3440. This bill would overturn the Federal Communications Commission's access charge decision, set up a

more equitable scheme for setting access and bypass charges, and establish a universal service fund to help defray some of the costs of local service in areas where those rates are prohibitive.

Because we also believe we need better data to help maintain such service for the long term, Mr. SWIFT and I also introduced a sense of the House resolution, House Resolution 231. Which requires the FCC to immediately conduct a study of the impact on rates of recent regulatory and judicial changes affecting the telephone industry. This resolution also reaffirms our commitment to universal service, and asks the State PUC's to look closely at pending rate requests. House Resolution 231 has more than 150 cosponsors. It has been marked up by the Telecommunications Subcommittee and is awaiting action by the full Energy and Commerce Committee.

I hope my colleagues will review our bill and resolution, and resolve that it is time to take action to insure that all Americans have access to affordable telephone service.

The article follows:

[From USA Today, July 15, 1983]

A NEW TWIST ON OUR PHONE BILLS

(BY KEVIN ANDERSON)

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 22 Bell operating companies, which routinely ask for roughly \$5 billion a year in local rate increases, already have requested \$9.2 billion in 1983.

It's only July.

"It's utterly, totally ridiculous," says Cookie Smith, 72, of Austin, Texas, whose basic phone bill would almost triple from \$9.05 to \$28.65 a month if Southwestern Bell Telephone has its way.

Since January 1982, when the federal government agreed to drop antitrust proceedings against AT&T if it divested itself of its operating companies, the standard answer to questions about its immediate impact was, "Local rates will go up." We're beginning to find out how much.

But as the Jan. 1, 1984, breakup deadline draws nearer, Bell operating companies—telcos, as they are called—are adding the extra income they believe they will need to:

Operate on their own, grouped under the ownership of seven independent regional holding companies.

Meet federal requirements that they make it as easy to use an independent long-distance service as it is to use AT&T's long-distance division—which will force many telcos to spend millions upgrading equipment.

Cover normal operating expenses yet retain a profit—while being locked out of the lucrative long-distance business.

The entire \$9.2 billion increase request cannot be pinned on the breakup, which played little or no part in about one-third of the total, but almost \$3 billion came from two states where breakup considerations were stronger.

In Texas, the expected loss of unusually high revenues from intrastate long-distance calls (Houston to Dallas, for example) accounted for much of the record-shattering \$1.7 billion request.

In California, similar circumstances—plus the fact that the cash-poor Pacific Holding Co. will succeed or fail largely on the per-

formance of California's Pacific Telephone Co.—resulted in two rate requests totaling \$1.25 billion.

And many Bell watchers predict an even bigger mountain of rate requests this fall. Says Samuel A. Simon, executive director of Telecommunications Research & Action Center, a national consumer group "You haven't even seen the beginning of this yet."

"I don't know why they're even coming out this early Separation anxiety? Hysteria?" Simon believes the request are premature because many issues that will determine phone rates are still under debate in Washington, D.C.

But the telcos argue they couldn't wait. "We had to go with a lot of estimates and undecided factors, and we waited a long as we could, but we need those new rates in effect on 1-1-84, and we have to give the state 185 days to act," says Southwestern Bell spokesman Dale Johnson.

When Texas and other states do act, what actually will filter into our mailboxes in those ubiquitous blue-and-white phone bill envelopes depend on how much of the telco requests are approved—and on new telephone billing plans.

AT&T and the telcos have pledged to keep some form of affordable basic service; its form is still being decided.

Expect your telco to blitz you this fall with a fresh twist—active participation in choosing your phone service. Customers will pick not only a long-distance service (MCI, Sprint, AT&T, etc.) but one of several local billing plans.

Each telco has a slightly different approach, but here's what you might have to choose from, with charges typical of several large cities.

Unlimited local calling—make and receive as many local calls as you like, your bill stays the same—\$20 a month.

Message rate service—\$12 a month, buying unlimited incoming calls and 60 outgoing local calls. Each call above that limit: 7 cents.

Economy-rate service—\$7.50 a month, plus 7 cents per outgoing call. Often, the difference between this base rate and the other options is enough to make a moderate number of calls and still save.

Local measured service—the most controversial option, this is already in New York, Chicago and other large cities. You might pay \$11 a month and be billed for local calls based on when you call, how many calls you make, how long you talk and how far the call travels.

Unclear is how much money state regulators will save phone users. Telcos seldom get all they ask for, and many regulators—especially elected ones—could agree with Cookie Smith and clamp down.

But the role of regulators in assuring the health of telcos is rising. Besides, says Larry J. Wallace, president of the National Association of Regulated Utility Commissioners, "Commissions are woefully undermanned."

That could lead to big rate approvals. Regulators "are outgunned. They might not have the resources to fight, and—with all this premature confusion—they might have no basis to question the request," Simon says.

Down the road, two major debates remain. First, who should pay a telco's cost for acting as a bridge between its customers and the long-distance company they choose? AT&T and the Federal Communications Commission say the customer should pay; Simon and others advocate charging the long-distance companies.

The second issue: Who are the real "cost-causing" telephone users? AT&T points to residential customers. But Simon and his supporters believe the 4 percent to 10 percent of telephone users, usually businesses and institutions, that account for 70 percent to 80 percent of the average telcos' revenues are the cost causers; they're the ones requiring sophisticated switching gear.

But hitting up big business terrifies the telcos. They're afraid the big customers will simply bypass the Bell network, installing their own communications technology—satellites, private cables, wireless mobile phones.

The bypass danger, the other side believes, can be dealt with by legislation. Whatever the outcome, the mounting rate request activity leading up to formal break-up of Ma Bell on Jan. 1 has left some consumers cynical. Cindy Green Anderson, a San Francisco small business woman, says

of Pacific Telephone's requested 103.6 percent rate hike:

"(The monopoly) bothered me in principle, but I should have known that, when it all comes down to practicalities, it doesn't matter whether we're talking about a major conglomerate or a mini-conglomerate. They're still going to get what they want."

MA BELL: DIALING FOR DOLLARS

Telephone users across the USA face big increases in their basic monthly telephone bills if the 22 Bell telephone companies get what they are seeking. Here's a look at the six states in which customers face the biggest increases:

State	Current rate	Proposed rate ¹	Increase (percent)
New Mexico	\$11.57	\$35.83	209.7
Texas	10.10	30.35	200.5

RATE INCREASED REQUESTS AWAITING APPROVAL

State ¹	Basic local rate		Percent increase	Total ² request (millions)	Success ³ rate (percent)	Bell company
	Current	Requested				
Arizona	\$9.21	\$15.40	67.2	\$78.2	62	Mountain.
Arkansas	11.30	20.40	80.5	137.9	73	Southwestern.
California	7.00	14.25	103.6	* 1,248.0	68	Pacific.
Colorado	* 7.16	8.43	17.7	106.0	* 0	Mountain.
Delaware	8.95	14.23	59.0	25.9	68	Diamond State.
District of Columbia	8.83	17.39	96.9	82.0	55	C&P.
Georgia	12.02	17.90	48.9	158.0	63	Southern.
Idaho (west)	5.65	8.75	54.9	10.4	* 99	Pacific Northwest.
Idaho (east)	9.93	17.17	72.9	34.0	68	Mountain.
Indiana	13.83	17.12	23.8	96.0	89	Indiana.
Iowa	9.88	(*)		* 138.3	n/a	Northwestern.
Kansas	11.65	20.60	76.8	213.7	43	Southwestern.
Louisiana	13.40	20.80	55.2	* 238.0	* 28	South Central.
Maryland	12.55	21.00	67.3	218.0	40	C&P.
Missouri	8.22	17.68	115.1	254.8	53	Southwestern.
Montana	7.67	11.52	50.1	27.4	38	Mountain.
New Jersey	7.00	10.94	56.0	215.8	60	New Jersey.
New Mexico	11.57	35.83	209.7	86.1	33	Mountain.
North Carolina	12.05	18.80	56.0	145.0	65	Southern.
Ohio	12.95	18.80	45.2	179.0	76	Ohio.
Oklahoma	8.95	(*)		301.0	79	Southwestern.
Pennsylvania	9.60	16.50	71.9	378.9	90	Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island	12.41	17.44	40.5	37.4	59	New England.
South Dakota	9.70	(*)		21.5	51	Northwestern.
Tennessee	13.55	26.20	93.3	279.7	34	South Central.
Texas	10.10	30.35	200.5	1,700.0	52	Southwestern.
Utah	12.67	15.26	20.4	74.0	50	Mountain.
Vermont	9.35	12.34	32.0	16.5	64	New England.
Wyoming	8.62	14.03	62.8	17.1	23	Mountain.
Total				6,518.6		

¹ Six states did not have rate increase requests as of July 13: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Dakota. Four states—Delaware, Kansas, Maryland and Oklahoma—approved increases and received new requests. Alaska, Hawaii and Connecticut are not served by Bell companies.

² Total of all rate increase requests pending.
³ Percentage of the total request actually approved in the two most recent rates cases. Indicates how Bell has fared with that state's public utilities regulators recently.
⁴ Two cases pending.
⁵ Rate includes \$30.1 million (of a \$106 million request) which was added to current rates subjected to refund.
⁶ Success rate based on only one case.
⁷ Last increase granted in 1976.
⁸ Not available. Pending application does not include new rate design.
⁹ Entire request was rejected; \$41 million now being sought in court.

RATE INCREASES GRANTED IN 1983

State	Basic local rate		Total increase (percent)	Total received (millions)	Total request (millions)	Bell company
	Previous	Current				
Delaware	\$7.69	\$9.70	26.1	\$7.4	\$18.4	Diamond State.
Florida	12.30	* 12.30		113.0	349.0	Southern.
Illinois	* 8.19	8.27	0.96	21.0	42.0	Illinois.
Kansas	10.00	11.65	16.5	28.7	63.5	Southwestern.
Maine	10.40	* 10.40		11.4	49.8	New England.
Maryland	11.95	12.55	50.2	44.3	125.4	C&P.
Michigan	9.25	13.74	48.5	182.0	451.0	Michigan.
Minnesota	9.51	11.70	23.0	56.5	89.9	Northwestern.
Nebraska	9.60	10.00	4.2	8.0	42.7	Northwestern.
Nevada	6.65	8.35	25.6	5.8	17.4	Nevada.
New York	* 10.85	11.19	3.1	224.0	707.0	New York.
Oklahoma	5.05	6.90	26.8	43.7	138.5	Southwestern.
Oregon	9.85	12.85	30.5	36.7	73.9	Pacific Northwest.
South Carolina	12.55	12.80	2.0	20.4	76.7	Southern.
Virginia	11.79	12.55	6.4	63.8	94.1	C&P.
Washington	7.76	9.60	23.7	71.9	145.9	Pacific Northwest.
W. Virginia	15.76	16.80	6.6	26.9	67.6	C&P.
Wisconsin	11.16	12.15	8.9	55.0	110.0	Northwestern.
Total				1,020.5	2,662.8	

¹ Barred from applying rate hike to basic residential rate; business rates, equipment charges, service charges and certain other fees were raised.
² Excludes Chicago and its suburbs, which have measured service only. Unlimited calling package can range up to \$60 a month.
³ Base rate for local measured calling service.
 Source: Individual Bell telephone companies. ©

EMERGENCY MEDICINE WEEK

HON. TOM VANDERGRIF

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. VANDERGRIF. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation to designate the week of September 18, 1983, through September 24, 1983, as "Emergency Medicine Week." This resolution will recognize the challenges conquered by emergency health care providers across the Nation, and encourage all Americans to learn about the advances made in emergency medicine.

Seventeen years ago, the National Academy of Sciences reported that accidental injuries were the neglected epidemic of modern society and the Nation's most important environmental health problem. They were the leading cause of death in the first half of life's span.

As a result of that report, a dedicated group of men and women worked together to improve emergency health care for all Americans. In 1968, these physicians founded the American College of Emergency Physicians, the cornerstone of a speciality dedicated to improving emergency health care in the United States. ACEP is located in Dallas, Tex.

Since that time, Americans have learned they can depend on these specialists in emergency care to provide them with immediate life-saving care. In 1960, 42 million Americans visited emergency departments. By 1981, that figure had almost doubled to more than 83 million visits.

Sixty-three residency programs in emergency medicine have been established to provide formal training for emergency physicians. A board certification—first administered in 1980—establishes the credentials of emergency physicians within the speciality. The training of emergency nurses and thousands of prehospital care providers has also improved.

Countless lives are being saved daily because of the efforts of the American College of Emergency Physicians. Victims of heart attacks, automobile accidents, poisonings and burns can be assured that their care will be the best possible.

This resolution, which pays tribute not just to these past efforts, but to future research and improvements, will salute and give the support deserved to these health care professionals whose emergency medicine speciality continues to mature.●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF
LYNBROOK HOSE COMPANY
NO. 1

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to share with the Members of this House an example of the selfless dedication and spirit of voluntarism, which have contributed to the strength of our Nation since its inception. This weekend, Lynbrook Hose Company No. 1 will celebrate its 75th Anniversary of service to the residents of the village of Lynbrook and the surrounding communities.

Over the last 7½ decades, Lynbrook and the entire region have grown from small rural communities to one of the largest suburban areas in the United States. The volunteer fire service has done a tremendous job in responding to the increased demand for fire protection and emergency medical service. The officers and men of Hose Company No. 1 have actively participated in this effort with great distinction.

Today these civic minded individuals invest countless hours in training, maintenance of equipment, and fire control, and prevention activities. They are prepared to respond to all types of emergencies and to provide the highest caliber of service to the residents of their community. One recent example of the work of the Lynbrook Fire Department was the response to a vehicle accident involving a tractor trailer loaded with gasoline. The men of Hose Company No. 1 joined with their fellow firefighters in controlling the serious gasoline spill and evacuating nearby residents.

Modern technology has engendered many new threats to public safety, and the response of the volunteer fire service to protect the public from these hazards is one of the finest examples of community concern. I know every Member of this body will join me in congratulating the members of Lynbrook Hose Company No. 1 as they join with firefighters from the entire Metropolitan New York area in celebrating their 75th Anniversary. I would like to extend my best wishes to their chief, Kevin Michaud, Captain John Obenheim, Anniversary Committee Chairman Walter Brooks, and the other officers and men of Hose Company No. 1 for their outstanding work.●

July 20, 1983

CERTIFICATION FOR MURDER

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today we are expecting to receive from President Reagan his certification that El Salvador has significantly improved its human rights record, and should therefore be eligible for further U.S. military assistance. The truth, Mr. Speaker, is that there have been more deaths in El Salvador in the last several months, than before. This has been substantiated by both independent human rights organizations in El Salvador, and by the Salvadoran government itself.

I can come to only one conclusion then, Mr. Speaker, and that is that the President intends to lie to Congress in his certification report. Whether or not El Salvador is making any progress at all, the President will continue to send this body certification reports saying that they are.

This attitude is making a mockery of the progress, and, as far as I am concerned, showing this House the true colors of our President. He intends to do as he pleases regardless of congressional mandate, and law.

This can be further seen by the President's action in sending an eight-ship carrier battle group to the coast of Central America yesterday to "demonstrate U.S. interest in the area." Does he really expect us to believe that? He is playing bully, and he is lying to Congress. President Reagan is violating his oath of office and the Constitution. Vietnam, here we come.●

LOUISVILLE REDBIRDS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the following article which recently appeared in Sports Illustrated.

The article tells the whole Nation what the residents of Louisville and Jefferson County already know: Not only are the Louisville Redbirds a minor league baseball team with major league class, but that Louisville is a great sports town with world class fans.

We have long known that Louisville and Kentucky are at the center of the basketball world. But, as Louisville's love affair with its Redbirds has demonstrated, baseball holds a special spot

in the heart of my hometown. Louisvilleans have gone to the games by the hundreds of thousands, and the Redbirds' players have responded enthusiastically, propelling the team to first place in the division.

I would, therefore, like to congratulate the Redbirds for their sensational performances. A. Ray Smith and Dan Ulmer for their faith, city and county officials and area community leaders for their cooperation, but most especially I would like to congratulate the superfans for their record-shattering attendance—they are the greatest.

LOUISVILLE IS A MAJOR MINOR

(By William F. Reed)

If you think Jim Fregosi feels sort of embarrassed about managing in the minor leagues, then you don't understand what's been happening in Louisville. Last year the newly relocated Redbirds drew 868,418 and, easily a minor league record, while finishing second in the Class AAA American Association Eastern Division. This summer they're far ahead of that pace both in the stands and the standing. At week's end the Redbird were first by 6½ games, and owner A. Ray Smith's prediction of a million customers looked as good as a 1-5 favorite at nearby Churchill Downs.

No wonder Fregosi, 41, the former division-winning manager and All-Star shortstop of the California Angels, says, "I'm having one of the most enjoyable years I've had in baseball." Oh, sure, he would like another crack at the majors, and chances are he'll get it. Now, though, Fregosi is delighted to be managing the top farm of the world-champion St. Louis Cardinals.

The only thing small about the Redbirds is their mascot, Doyle Harris, a 4' 2" midget who endeared himself to Fregosi during a late-inning brawl against Oklahoma City on June 4. Asked if he had hit anybody, Harris said, "No—but if they'd had a midget, I'd have kicked his butt."

This is typical of the sassy attitude that prevails in Cardinal Stadium. It's almost as if the Redbirds and their fans don't really understand that Louisville is minor league—and wasn't even that from 1973 until last year. A favorite pastime in Louisville, where the season's top crowd is last Sunday's 31,272 and the average is 14,589, has been checking the box scores to compare attendance figures with the big league parks. Indeed, the Redbirds are averaging more fans per game than four major league teams this year. "To me, this isn't minor league baseball," says Fregosi. "If the right big league opportunity came along, I'd take it—but it would have to be an awful good opportunity."

The current Louisville team includes eight players who have been with the Cardinals for at least a cup of coffee, while the 25-man St. Louis roster has nine who have played in Louisville. Already this season three Redbirds have been called up to St. Louis, and one—Outfielder Any Van Slyke—is thought to be destined for stardom.

Louisville was a charter member of the National League in 1876 (dropping out after two seasons) and had professional baseball off and on until 1972, when public interest lapsed so badly that the Boston Red Sox moved their Class AAA team, the Colonels, to Pawtucket, R.I. The loss wasn't mourned because a lot of Louisvilleans were driving

100 miles to see the Big Red Machine in Cincinnati.

The catalyst of baseball's return was Dan Ulmer, president of the Citizens Fidelity Bank and a lifelong Cardinal fan. He talked Smith into moving his Redbirds in from Springfield, Ill. and led a fund-raising drive that generated \$4.5 million to renovate the stadium at the Kentucky state fairgrounds.

The stadium has had as much to do with the Redbirds' success as Smith's prices (a family of four can park the car, see the game and have a hot dog and soda apiece for \$13). Indeed, it combines the old-fashioned coziness of, say, Wrigley Field with such modern features as new plastic reserved seats, artificial turf, a bright concourse with 15 concession stands, a lively beer garden built around a gazebo, and a posh Stadium Club for VIPs.

Fregosi was Smith's initial choice to manage the team in Louisville, but the offer came too soon after California owner Gene Autry had shot him out of the Angels' saddle in 1981. Fregosi used the time out of baseball to think, evaluate, analyze, get back in touch with his family and his feelings. So, last summer the Redbirds broke the attendance record without much p.r. help from last year's manager, Joe Frazier, a former manager of the New York Mets (1976-77). He was a solid baseball man, but no great communicator with either the fans or the players.

When Frazier didn't show a lot of enthusiasm about coming back, Smith turned to his original choice, Fregosi, who was ready to get back into the game—but not so ready that he would jump at anything. Before taking Smith's offer, he interviewed for a couple of big league managerial jobs ("Either they didn't want me or I didn't want them," he says) and flatly turned down chances to be a big league coach.

Fregosi gives his Louisville players the freedom to swing away and run almost at will, with the result that the Redbirds have been a high-scoring team built around the bats of outfielders Gene Roof and Tito Landrum, who both began the season in St. Louis, and such promising young players as Catcher Tom Nieto, Outfielder Jim Adduci and Shortstop Jose Gonzalez. The pitching has been only adequate, but Fregosi expects improvement from former Cardinals Eric Rasmussen and Andy Rincon (now on the disabled list), and young fireballer Todd Worrell, who Fregosi says has the best arm he's seen since he managed Nolan Ryan.

To a man, the players seem delighted with Fregosi and his firm belief in playing hard, both on and off the field. When he got a look at the new beer garden on the stadium's lively concourse, Fregosi cracked, "I might have to arrange to get kicked out just so I can come up here and drink beer." Instead, when he was first ejected, he went to the Stadium Club for a nightcap, as is his wont, and got a standing ovation led by owner Smith.

Both Fregosi and some of his players will make the majors before Louisville will, the attendance numbers notwithstanding. The economics at the big league level are so different as to be almost prohibitive for a city of Louisville's size (just under one million in the metropolitan area). If Smith had to meet a big league payroll, he couldn't afford to charge the low prices—the best seat in the house is \$3.50—that helps make the Redbirds so attractive.

Even so, the Republican candidate for governor, a state legislator named Jim Bunning (yes, the Jim Bunning), has talked about trying to get a big league expansion

franchise for Louisville. And Smith has orchestrated the renewal of the Little World Series, to be played in Louisville in September among the champions of the three Class AAA leagues—American Association, International League and Pacific Coast League. It should be another crowd pleaser, especially if Fregosi prods the home team into it. ●

OF HOLOCAUSTS * * * PAST AND PRESENT

HON. MARK D. SILJANDER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. SILJANDER. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish holocaust is over. But what about the Southeast Asian holocaust? The Cambodian holocaust, initiated by Pol Pot, continues under the direction of its Vietnamese invaders. Cambodians suffer, Vietnam tries to spread its domain, and we watch—too apathetically. In an attempt to increase awareness of the Cambodian situation, I urge all of our colleagues to read the following article from the Republican Study Committee Bulletin. Hopefully it will bring increased awareness of the tragic situation in Cambodia.

[From the Republican Study Bulletin, June 3, 1983]

OF HOLOCAUSTS * * * PAST AND PRESENT

(By Tony Coppolino and Larry Sulc)

"This spring in Washington, as cherry trees began to blossom and rallies for survivors of the European Holocaust were being prepared on the Mall, all hell broke loose on the Thai-Kampuchean border."—Al Santoli, *The New Republic*, May 30, 1983.

In late April, hundreds of survivors of the Nazi Holocaust of World War II gathered in Washington to meet or be reunited with others who had survived Hitler's attempt to exterminate the Jewish people. During the 1939-45 period, six million Jews were murdered by the Nazis, while the world's recognition of what was happening came too late.

The American government has sometimes been accused of not reacting soon enough and in a meaningful way to mounting evidence of Hitler's "final solution"—the planned destruction of the Jewish people in Europe. Recently, some American Jewish organizations have begun to study the controversial question of whether certain Jewish groups in the United States, concentrating instead on helping to establish a Jewish State after the war, failed to pressure the U.S. Government to react to the emerging evidence of the holocaust.

These questions, raised in hindsight, are most troubling and most difficult to resolve. Yet one lesson of the Nazi holocaust that all proclaim is that we must never stand by while it happens again. Vice President Bush said during the holocaust memorial week in Washington: "Never again in the history of man will we allow human rights to be so viciously abused." Elie Wiesel said this:

"We don't want pity, rather we want understanding, awareness. We want people to know that since this happened once, it must not happen again to anyone. . . . Don't forget that once the killers began killing Jews they began killing others."

How well has America and the rest of the free world lived up to this moral imperative? The events in Washington last April, as well as the establishment of a permanent memorial to the victims of the Nazi holocaust, the first such memorial in this country, indicate that we have not and will not forget this tragedy. Further, we will try to insure that future generations will come to learn from its horror. "Never again!"

Yet few would deny that in today's world there are in fact other holocausts—holocausts in distant lands while world public attention to them is strangely deficient.

THE ASIAN AUSCHWITZ

Consider the holocaust that has engulfed Southeast Asia since the exodus of American troops from Vietnam in 1975. Killing, induced starvation, and destitution have become the norm. Following the communist victory in Vietnam, hundreds of thousands of "boat people" fled, many ultimately falling victim to heavy seas or the depredations of pirates.

In April 1975, the Cambodian government fell to the Khmer Rouge, Cambodian communists led by Pol Pot. From 1975 to 1979, an estimated two million people died in Pol Pot's reign of terror, a horribly large proportion of the total population. The educated classes, religious leaders, government employees, teachers and simple peasants were either killed, or tortured and led off to slave labor camps. These grisly events were described in great detail by John Barron and Anthony Paul in "Murder of a Gentle Land" in 1977.

Recently, a grim photographic exhibition organized by Amnesty International, entitled "Cambodia Witness," was placed in the rotunda of the Cannon House Office Building. Photographs showing mounds of human skulls and bones exhumed from mass graves in Cambodia were reminiscent of pictures of the Nazi death camps. Congressman Stephen Solarz (D-NY) was quoted by the Washington Post as saying, "It is a sad commentary on our own government that even after the evidence is there, we still manage to ignore the Asian Auschwitz that was Cambodia."

THE NEW INDOCHINA WAR

What is perhaps an even sadder commentary is that someone might believe that the holocaust in Cambodia ended when Pol Pot was overthrown in 1978 by invading Vietnamese forces. Writing in the May 30 issue of *The New Republic* ("The New Indochina War"), journalist Al Santoli explains that this simply is not the case: the Cambodian holocaust, initiated by Pol Pot, continues under the direction of its Vietnamese invaders.

The Vietnamese made great claims of "liberating" Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge. In reality, however, while Pol Pot himself fled, other Khmer Rouge leaders were placed in the new Vietnamese-puppet government. Santoli recounts how the Vietnamese instituted a new and "more subtle form of control" over the people—starvation. Farming was sharply restricted in the country and international food supplies were denied. In the first year of the Hanoi-backed regime, an estimated 700,000 Cambodians died of starvation, a death toll equal to the worst year of Pol Pot's regime. The holocaust in Cambodia continued.

For obvious reasons, thousands of Cambodians flee toward the Thai border and what they pray will be relief or even freedom. As a result of Vietnam's chemical warfare ("yellow rain") attacks against the Hmong

tribesmen in Laos, thousands of Hmong and Laotians also flee toward Thailand. It is estimated that there are as many as 210,000 Cambodian refugees on the Cambodian side of the border and another 150,000 on the Thai side. In recent months, as Santoli graphically reports, Vietnamese forces have directly attacked these refugees, totally destroying some of their camps and heavily shelling others still occupied:

"The killing begins again. At Phnom Chat, about two kilometers inside Cambodia near Taphraya District, it is two hours before dawn on March 31. Without warning, the silent cluster of grass huts and blue plastic tent shelters that house twenty thousand sleeping Cambodian refugees erupts in violent explosions. As Vietnamese artillery shells slam into the panic-stricken community, half dressed parents and startled grandparents grab crying children and throw what belongings they can carry into cloth sacks. They begin a two mile race against the rising flames and flying shrapnel as their fragile world collapses around them. The long tragedy of Indochina follows right behind."

The refugees are caught between the Vietnamese invaders and the Cambodian resistance forces which are comprised of an unholy alliance of some former Khmer Rouge leaders as well as followers of the popular, anti-communist, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The total size of the resistance force is about 20,000 and they have had some effect. Santoli reports that the Cambodian government survives only on the strength of Vietnamese troops.

Vietnamese attacks on resistance forces and innocent refugees have at times spilled over the Thai border. "The Vietnamese hoped to 'teach the Thais a lesson' and push them away from the border," Santoli reports. The Thai Air Force, reinforced with American supplies, has counterattacked Vietnamese forces that violate their borders. The Thais are concerned, however, about escalating hostilities with Vietnam resulting from the refugee crisis. As a consequence, they may again consider forcefully repatriating some Cambodian refugees. In 1980, the Thais drove 40,000 Khmer back into Cambodia at gunpoint. Thailand's policy is now to deny entry of any new refugees. The Thais are also concerned about the slow pace of refugee resettlement by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which so far is approving only about 55 percent of the refugees who apply—a percentage considered very low by the Thais.

There is even greater concern in Thailand and other anti-communist nations in the region about the strategic consequences of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia. The Vietnamese are building an airfield for Mig jet fighters within fifty kilometers of Thailand. Santoli reports that it is clear that Vietnam's objective in invading Cambodia was to consume the country as part of its spreading domain and to have access to Cambodia's seaports. These would give Vietnam a greater ability to control the vital sea-lanes of Southeast Asia. In any case, the expansion of Vietnamese influence produces more death and destruction—more holocaust.

Perhaps the central message of Santoli's report from the border is that the repercussions of the communist victory of Southeast Asia are still with us. The country of Cambodia, its people and culture, are fighting extermination. An American ally, Thailand, is beset with a refugee crisis and faces a direct military threat from Soviet-backed

Vietnam. The Vietnamese are further expanding their control over vital sea-lanes in the region. And, millions of people seeking freedom try to flee. Many are attacked by the Vietnamese, are caught up in the bureaucratic maze of resettlement, are turned away from camps, or meet their fate at sea.

One wonders if the world will ever give this continuing Asian holocaust as much attention as given to the crimes of Nazi Germany, and whether it will ever hold accountable those who perpetrate and support this repression.

In a larger sense, what are the implications of the communist holocaust? How can it be compared to the Nazi holocaust of the 1940s? What are the differences and what are the similarities of that earlier genocide of European Jews and Slavs and gypsies and the present day mass murder of Khmer and Hmong and Lao? Are there distinctions between a holocaust of the left in Cambodia and one (as it is perceived by some to be) of the right in Europe four decades ago? What parallels of apathy and ignorance apply in the two cases? Are some people more concerned over the holocaust of history than the holocaust of now? What is meant by the phrase, "Never again"? To whom does it apply?●

NEW YORK STATE SURVEY SHOWS STUDENT AID STILL NOT MEETING NEED

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to note for the benefit of my colleagues an excerpt from a recent speech given by Dr. Dolores Cross, president of the New York State Higher Education Services Corp. regarding a survey that was conducted by the corporation on student financial aid in New York State.

The highlight of this survey, as Dr. Cross notes in her remarks, is that existing student aid programs are still not meeting all of student needs. In fact, over two-thirds of the full-time undergraduates surveyed did not receive adequate aid to meet their total costs of attendance. This "gap" most clearly affects students at the lowest income levels disproportionately.

As New York's senior member of the House Education and Labor Committee as well as an original cosponsor of both the 1978 Middle Income Student Assistance Act and the Education Amendments of 1980, I believe that the New York findings are both timely and important as well consider reauthorization of all these programs in the coming year. I commend Dr. Cross' remarks to my colleagues for their attention.

A NEED FOR RESEARCH—THE NEW YORK STATE STUDENT FINANCING SURVEY

Given current directions, policymakers at all levels should make a concerted effort to seek out the best possible information in order to fully understand the needs and re-

alities of postsecondary education before they chart a new course for the future of student financial aid. The interaction of multiple program changes must be examined and understood before the advantages and disadvantages of program alternatives can be accurately gauged.

The role of financial aid in educational access is being carefully investigated in New York State. As part of its commitment to serving New York students, the Higher Education Services Corporation undertook a study which is providing information on how New Yorkers financed their education in 1981-82. The results of the study are being used to assist policymakers in better understanding the impact that changes in financial aid programs would have on different postsecondary institutions, students, and society in general. The Corporation plans to continue distributing timely and accurate information in support of postsecondary access and choice for all. To do less would be an abrogation of the agency's social, moral, and professional responsibilities.

The combined effects of increasing educational costs and modifications in federal student assistance have made it increasingly difficult for New York students to pursue their education at schools of their choice. To assess how different students have been affected, the HESC Survey asked students and institutional financial aid staff to supply information about the financial aid and family resources that were used to meet educational costs. The survey also collected attitudinal information from students about the role that financial aid played in their choice of a postsecondary institution.

The Survey analyses to date have focused on student dependence on financial aid, the differences in the use of aid by minority vs. nonminority students, and the differences in the perception of aid as a factor in college and program choices. A key concept that was examined was financial "need." Need is usually defined as educational cost less (minus) the expected family contribution (EFC). It is the amount upon which the financial aid "package" is determined. While need can be met by any combination of grants, scholarships, tuition remissions, and loans, Corporation research has found that need was not fully met for most students in New York State. In fact, for undergraduates in the lowest income group (0-\$10,000), an average "Need Gap" of over \$1,000 remained in 1981-82 after all aid and the family contribution were taken into account.

Other Survey findings illustrate areas with policy implications:

MOST STUDENTS IN NEW YORK ARE USING FINANCIAL AID TO MEET NEED

The HESC Survey has found that in 1981-82, 75 percent of all full-time undergraduates and 67 percent of all full-time graduate students were utilizing some form of financial aid to meet college costs, but this aid met only 56 percent to 65 percent of the costs facing financially dependent undergraduates. Their families were being required to contribute 35 percent to 44 percent of cost figures, well above the 25 percent level endorsed by the U.S. Congress in 1980. This is in addition to the indebtedness they are incurring. For independent students, the family resources component was even more rigorous, ranging from 50 percent to 60 percent of cost. In some sectors of higher education financially independent students represent the majority of undergraduate student enrollments and it is here

that the effects of proposals requiring additional "self-help" contributions would be felt the most. Clearly, families and students are being forced to bear increasingly large shares of college costs.

FINANCIAL AID EVEN IN COMBINATION WITH THE EFC, IS NOT MEETING THE EDUCATIONAL COSTS OF MANY STUDENTS

For two-thirds of the full-time undergraduates surveyed, financial aid did not cover total educational costs, even when combined with the family contribution. Furthermore, while students at all income levels are having trouble meeting their costs, low-income students are being disproportionately affected.

The HESC Survey indicated that family contributions, when combined with financial aid, did not always cover educational costs. This "gap" (between costs and resources) affected greater proportions of students with low family incomes, as well as those students who are self-supporting and may have dependents of their own. Three-fourths of the Survey undergraduates with family incomes under \$10,000 did not receive enough aid to cover their costs, while 45 percent of undergraduates with family incomes over \$30,000 experience the effects of this "gap". For dependent undergraduates with unmet need from the lowest income groups, the need gap averaged over \$1,700. For 71 percent of financially independent undergraduates, the need gap averaged nearly \$2,680. The policy question becomes, where do low-income families find the \$1,700 or \$2,680 needed to bridge the gap in their educational budgets? How does this burden affect their quality of life? Should more grant support be provided to close the gap?

RECENT PROPOSALS TO INCREASE "SELF-HELP" CONTRIBUTIONS AND IMPOSE A NEED TEST ON ALL GUARANTEED LOAN APPLICANTS WILL FURTHER RESTRICT ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Reagan Administration's proposal to include a 40 percent self-help component as a requirement for federal grant awards will have the greatest impact on financially independent students. It would impose an additional employment or indebtedness burden on those groups of students who are already faced with family responsibilities and for whom extra work or added indebtedness would not be economically viable alternatives.

The proposal to extend the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) need analysis requirement to all income levels and to impose a full need analysis would further reduce the current self-help component by reducing or eliminating the amounts currently available for loans. The proportion of recipients satisfying the 40 percent self-help requirement would fall from the 52 percent reported in the HESC Survey to 44 percent. Fifty-six percent of undergraduate recipients would then be required to demonstrate additional self-help before receiving federal grant funds. Financially independent undergraduates would continue to fall most short of the 40 percent self-help; however, greater proportions of all recipients, including those at higher incomes, would have to seek additional self-help funding before receiving federal grants.

For minority students, student financial aid represents a critical link between their economic background and their higher education aspirations. Survey data have shown that minority students differed from the "traditional" student in many respects. The following survey findings focus specifically

on black students as an example of an underrepresented minority student group.

Black postsecondary level students are more likely than other groups to be undergraduate students and to enroll in non-degree programs.

Black postsecondary students are more likely to have family responsibilities. For example, 27 percent of the Black respondents to the Survey had children living with them; 35 percent of these Black parents were single. Among Caucasian respondents, 15 percent had children; 2.2 percent of these Caucasian parents were single.

Two-thirds of black students who had children were also working. These factors reflect the realities of life for blacks. They are more likely to encounter situations that could be obstacles to completion of their degree and are more likely to stop at the undergraduate level. Those with family responsibilities are working and independent of their parents and are thus vulnerable to proposals to change independent student award formulas, especially in undergraduate programs such as Pell and SEOG grants.

Black students are older than others at each educational level. Along with other minorities, they are also poorer and more likely to be using non-taxable income, such as Public Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children. Black respondents indicated they are less likely than any other ethnic group to be able to ask their parents to help meet college costs. (Of the 70 percent of blacks not receiving parental support, only 2 percent felt they could ask their parents for assistance.)

These observations point out that students in the self-supporting status have no "safety-net" available to provide additional funds. This no doubt produces anxiety and pressure and likely contributes to the higher drop-out rates reported for blacks in other research studies. Thus, any proposals to cut-back social program funds should address the fact that blacks will be disproportionately affected. This fact was recently confirmed by the president of the Joint Center for Political Studies as he commented on the policies of the Reagan administration.

A large majority of black respondents (73 percent) are receiving some form of aid, well above the rate (57 percent) exhibited by all Survey respondents.¹ Dependency on aid is especially prevalent at the undergraduate level; while comprising 10 percent of the full-time undergraduate respondents, blacks received 21 percent of all Pell dollars and 17 percent of all TAP dollars reported for Survey respondents¹ by their Financial Aid Administrators.

Blacks borrow under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program at almost the same rate as whites (38 percent vs. 45 percent).

Nearly all black aid recipients reported that student financial aid was absolutely necessary to attend their present school. In fact, blacks were more likely than any other ethnic group to report financial aid as a very important factor in their decision to attend their present school.

These observations highlight the actual and perceived importance of financial aid as an integral part of the education of the black student. The heavy dependence of blacks on government-sponsored grant aid reveals their vulnerability to proposals to reduce funding (e.g., the Reagan proposal to eliminate the SEOG program, which cur-

¹ Who provided ethnic self-identifications.

rently can provide up to \$2,000 in grant funds to needy students). Since blacks are more likely to attend on a part-time basis, they are less able to utilize new loan programs, such as ALAS, since repayment is required to begin immediately for anyone below full-time attendance. Also, proposals to impose stiff academic progression requirements on aid recipients will likely discriminate against blacks since they are more likely to be aid recipients and more likely to be forced to interrupt their studies because of financial or family responsibilities.

These empirical data confirm many "felt" perceptions about the unique financial aid needs of low-income, independent, and minority students. As such, the data raise important policy questions. For example:

What will be the short- and long-term effect on the democratic concepts of access, choice and justice in postsecondary education and opportunity if government-sponsored aid programs continue to suffer disproportionate cutbacks?

What is the "proper" mix of grant/loan/work aid for students from underrepresented backgrounds?

Are adequate support services available to meet the unique needs of minority students facing family, work and educational pressures? ●

STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN COMMUNIST CUBA

HON. MARK D. SILJANDER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1983

● Mr. SILJANDER. Mr. Speaker, much as been said about the gross violation of religious and human rights in Marxist Nicaragua. I intend to publish complete information on the Nicaraguan abuses very shortly. Not as much has been said about the religious persecution and abuse of Human Rights in Cuba.

Perhaps we have grown immune to persecution in Communist nations because it is a necessary companion to Marxist government. It is important that we take notice of these abuses so that the people of Cuba, not their Communist leaders, know we still stand with them in their desire for freedom and liberty.

The Most Reverend Agustín A. Román, Auxiliary Bishop of Miami, has issued a statement on the current and historical status of human rights in Communist Cuba. I commend this statement to my colleagues.

STATEMENT OF THE MOST REVEREND AGUSTÍN A. ROMÁN, D.D., MAY 20, 1983

The House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs has just published its findings on religious persecution as a violation of human rights. The report covers repression of religious believers in many parts of the world.

For me it is disappointing and disturbing that those who testified about the religious repression in Latin America failed to mention the sad condition of the churches and religious believers in Cuba. As a priest I was a witness of this repression when I was in Cuba. Now as a Bishop in the United States

I continue to be a witness through the testimony of thousands of Cubans arrived in this country with whom I have come in contact.

I would like to quote below the words of Dr. José I. Lasaga in his address to the members of the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, regarding religious freedom in Cuba particularly with respect to the Catholic Church.

"In order to reach an objective judgment regarding religious freedom in Cuba, the following facts should be taken into consideration:

"(1) In accordance with the present Cuban law, it is not possible to open a Catholic school. The only Catholic schools tolerated by the government (same as in the Soviet Union) are the two seminaries—one in Havana and the other in Santiago de Cuba.

"(2) The Church cannot have any radio or television time.

"(3) The Church cannot use the media to communicate with its faithful, with the exception of a very modest flyer, with limited circulation, which is printed by some parishes.

"(4) In theory, the law gives the priests the right to freedom of expression. However, in practice it is well known that a priest who would dare in a sermon to express a discrepancy from any point of the indoctrination given by the government would be accused of committing a crime against the revolution.

"(5) There is not an open persecution against the people who go to church; but everyone knows that when a person is publicly known as being religious, there will always be a member of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution or a co-worker stressing to him or her the fact that such conduct is endangering his/her possibilities of improving or keeping the job he/she has in the socialist society.

"(6) People whose religious convictions are well known are accepted in some university schools such as the Veterinary School. However, their admittance to other schools such as philosophy, psychology, history or social sciences is totally blocked.

"(7) The government tolerates the presence of some Catholic teachers for certain non-conflictive subjects such as mathematics; but it is most difficult for a practicing Catholic to teach in an elementary school or to teach history in a secondary school.

"(8) The same is true with respect to jobs as with admission to the university. Sometimes exceptions are made, but very few, to the established rules in order to use them as part of the propaganda for foreign visitors.

"(9) The teaching imparted in all the schools, from the first grade of the elementary school to the last year of the university, is based on a philosophy which is explicitly materialistic and atheistic. In a variety of ways children and young adults are taught the idea that God does not exist and that the human being is nothing but a piece of matter in an advanced level of evolution. Mockery to the religious feelings of the students is an integral part of school life at all levels of education.

"(10) Although in some of the parishes the government permits Catholic associations with a strictly local and strictly religious character (that is, without any social content), it is impossible to organize larger associations with a more extensive outreach because they would immediately be labeled and condemned as counter-revolutionary.

"(11) Inside the churches and in parish halls it is possible to give lectures and talks

on strictly religious themes (referring to the supernatural life). However, any discrepancy with the government or the system should be rigorously excluded.

"(12) The major traditional holidays of the Christian calendar have been abolished. Christmas has disappeared to give place to the celebrations of the anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. The Week of the Bay of Pigs coincides every year with the Holy Week so that the people, who are compelled to attend several civic events, find it very difficult to participate in the Catholic liturgies.

"(13) The number of priests has considerably diminished since the present regime has been in power. At the present time these is an official assurance that there is no objection to the entry of foreign priests, or Cuban priests who have studied abroad, into the country. But the fact is that when a priest requests to be admitted he finds so many difficulties that his possibilities of being able to work in Cuba are practically zero.

"(14) At the present time there is no priest in Cuban prisons. However, any priest who would stand out as a youth leader runs the risk of being accused of counter-revolutionary activities and attempting to compete with the leaders of official institutions, as has happened in the past.

"(15) The real political power does not reside in the people, as in the truly democratic countries, but in the Communist Party. According to principles clearly expressed by the regime, Catholics cannot be admitted to the Party."

I hope that the realities expressed above will serve to clarify the truth of the Cuban government policy with regard to freedom of religion. ●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 21, 1983, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

*Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of James M. Kelly, Marvin Katz, and Thomas N. O'Neill, each to be a U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, James F. Merow, of Virginia, and Robert J. Yock, of Virginia, each to be a judge of the U.S. Claims Court, and Kenneth W. Starr, of Virginia, to be U.S. circuit judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to receive a task force report on the vaccine Pertussis.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of William F. Pickard, of Michigan, Patsy Baker Blackshear, of Maryland, Chester A. Crocker, an Assistant Secretary of State, and Francis S. Ruddy, an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, each to be a member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Joan D. Aikens, of Pennsylvania, and John W. McGarry, of Massachusetts, each to be a member of the Federal Election Commission, Senate Joint Resolution 103, to provide for the appointment of Jeannine Smith Clark as a Citizen Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, H.R. 3034, to provide for the appointment and education of congressional pages, Senate Concurrent Resolution 33, to provide for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Harry S. Truman, Senate Resolution 150, to authorize the printing of additional copies of the Joint Economic Committee print entitled "Changing Economics of Agriculture: Challenge and Preparation for the 1980's," and other pending executive, legislative, and administrative business.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume oversight hearings on the geopolitics of strategic and critical minerals.

SD-366

JULY 25

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Joint Economic

Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on foreign industrial targeting policies.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1132, to establish a maximum ceiling on the annual charge to be fixed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a licensee's use of a Government dam or other structures owned by the United States.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Thomas O. Enders, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to Spain.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the proposed Alien Education Assistance Act.

SD-430

JULY 26

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board to hold a general business meeting.

EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Staggers Rail Act (Public Law 96-448).

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Bruce D. Beaudin, and A. Franklin Burgess, each to be an associate judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Judith W. Rogers, to be an associate judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1173, proposed Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nominations of Paul I. Enns, of California, and Joseph A. Kyser, of Alabama, each to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration.

SR-328A

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain defense programs, focusing on Navy and Air Force weapons procurement programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation appropriating funds for fiscal year 1984 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the organization, structure, and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense; and to consider routine military nominations.

SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up S. 757, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983 through 1987 for programs of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; to be followed with a business meeting by the Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution, to mark up S. 1329, to provide financial assistance to States for wetlands conservation.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Clair W. Bergener, of California, Malcolm Forbes, Jr., of New Jersey, Joseph L. Kirkland, of the District of Columbia, Arch L. Madsen, of Utah, James A. Michener, of Pennsylvania, Michael Novak, of the District of Columbia, and Thomas F. Ellis, of North Carolina, each to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting.

SD-419

Judiciary

To resume hearings on the nominations of Morris B. Abram, of New York, John H. Bunzel, of California, and Robert A. Destro, of Wisconsin, each to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and Linda C. Gersten, of the District of Columbia, to be Staff Director for the Commission on Civil Rights.

SD-226

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1151, to compensate heirs of deceased Indians for improper payments from trust estates to States or political subdivisions thereof as reimbursements for old age assistance received by decedents during their lifetime, and House Joint Resolution 158, to make a technical amendment to the Indian Land Consolidation Act (Public Law 97-459); to be followed by a business meeting, to mark up the aforementioned measures and S. 1499, to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Mashantucket Pequot Indians.

SD-608

Joint Economic

Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on the political economy of the Soviet Union.

2200 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on a Presidential commission report on excellence in education.

SD-430

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Staggers Rail Act (Public Law 96-448).

SR-253

- Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of laws regulating the manufacture, distribution and use of toxic chemicals. SD-406
- Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the management of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation. SD-342
- Judiciary
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed Federal financial assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider S. 1133, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986 for the Legal Services Corporation, and the nomination of James B. Hyland, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain defense programs, focusing on intelligence programs. SD-116
- Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
- Judiciary
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1520, to authorize redress payments to certain residents of the United States of Japanese-American, Aleut, or other ancestry who were interned, detained, or forcibly relocated by the U.S. Government during World War II. SD-562
- 2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 873, establishing a fund within the Department of the Treasury to provide assistance for research and training in Soviet and Eastern European studies to certain organizations. SD-430
- JULY 28
- 9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on the proposed Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 5, to designate certain public lands in the State of California as wilderness, and H.R. 1437 and S. 1515, bills entitled the "California Wilderness Act of 1983." SD-366
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 596, to allow farmers who have suffered a loss as a result of a grain warehouse insolvency to receive payment-in-kind (PIK) commodities as compensation subject to certain restrictions. SR-328A
- Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of laws regulating the manufacture, distribution, and use of toxic chemicals. SD-406
- Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 19 and S. 918, bills to revise current Federal pension law with respect to the rights and benefits of working and nonworking women, and related measures. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain defense programs, focusing on Navy and Air Force aircraft procurement programs. SD-192
- Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on government management of natural gas import issues. SD-342
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Indian health issues. SR-485
- 2:00 p.m.
Finance
Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 960, to assist women in making career choices in the home or the labor force. SD-215
- Select on Ethics
Closed business meeting, on pending committee business. EF-100, Capitol
- JULY 29
- 9:30 a.m.
*Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To continue joint hearings with the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on the proposed Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983. 2123 Rayburn Building
- Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of laws regulating the manufacture, distribution and use of toxic chemicals. SD-406
- Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the President's authority to waive the freedom of immigration provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618). SD-215
- Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the management of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation. SD-628
- 10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to fixing the compensation of Members of Congress. SD-226
- Judiciary
Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Department of Justice's identification systems. SR-385
- AUGUST 1
- 9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax bills, including S. 1600, S. 1579, S. 108, S. 1464, and S. 1549. SD-215
- 10:00 a.m.
Joint Economic
Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the economic situation along the United States-Mexico border. SD-562
- 2:00 p.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To continue hearings on miscellaneous tax bills, including S. 1600, S. 1579, S. 108, S. 1464, and S. 1549. SD-215
- 3:00 p.m.
Finance
Savings, Pensions and Investment Policy Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the extended unemployment benefits program, and S. 1113, to provide that tax-exempt interest shall not be taken into account in determining the amount of social security benefits to be taxed. SD-215
- AUGUST 2
- 8:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

July 20, 1983

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Civil Rights Commission.

SD-226

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1306, to encourage American innovation by restoring the patent system as it affects certain products subject to premarket testing by the Federal Government.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources Subcommittee
Business meeting, to markup pending calendar business.

SD-406

AUGUST 3

8:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.
* Commerce, Science, and Transportation
* Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the economic state of the inland waterway industry.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SD-406

AUGUST 4

8:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SEPTEMBER 8

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the breakdown of the traditional family unit, focusing on the historical perspective and societal implications.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the breakdown of the traditional family unit, focusing on causes and remedies.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 20

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider certain arms reduction proposals, including Senate Resolution 57, Senate Joint Resolution 2, Senate Joint Resolution 29, Senate Resolution 159, Senate Joint Resolution 74, Senate Concurrent Resolution 46, Senate Resolution 107, and Senate Resolution 83.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to receive legislative recommendations for fiscal year 1984 from the American Legion.

SR-325

SEPTEMBER 23

9:30 a.m.
* Finance
Economic Growth, Employment and Revenue Sharing Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the future of U.S. basic industries.

SD-215

20175

OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.
* Finance
Economic Growth, Employment and Revenue Sharing Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the future of U.S. basic industries.

SD-215

OCTOBER 18

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on vocational education programs administered by the Department of Education.

SD-430

OCTOBER 25

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on vocational education programs administered by the Department of Education.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 26

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the acquisition of land, and acquisition and termination of grazing permits or licenses issued by the Bureau of Land Management at the White Sands missile range in New Mexico.

SD-366

JULY 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the District of Columbia court system, focusing on the prosecution of repeat offenders.

SD-138